

TUC aims at pay rises below cost of living increases

le union leaders under govern-
t and economic pressure
led yesterday on tougher pay
aint guidelines for the next
d of pay bargaining. Workers
be expected to accept rises
r than the rate of increase in

the cost of living against the expecta-
tion of a price target to be
achieved by the middle of 1976.
The TUC General Council laid
down six guiding principles on
which their negotiations with the
Government and leaders of industry
will be based.

Six principles for negotiation

il Routledge
e Editor
le union leaders yester-
wed to government and
ic pressures and de-
to draw up much tighter
straint guidelines for the
age round. Workers will
pected to accept rises
than the rate of increase
cost of living, in the ex-
m that price inflation
progressively lowered.
TUC General Council
21 to 6 in favour of
g wage aspirations,
they insisted on strong
on prices and reductions
for those on "very high
s". Picking up the
start made at meet-
th the CBI and Cabinet,
rs, the unions are to
a target for price in-
ch pay bargaining will
ted.

n leaders laid down six
principles which would
IC economic committee's
ions with the Govern-
and leaders of industry
based. They are:
rice target to be achieved
middle of 1976 would be
ure for pay related to the
ment of that target would
and unions would be ex-
settle on the basis of that
or the form of a univer-
sation rate money increas-
ration will be given to
e where special problems
rise, and to the possible
arbitration in that con-
sents of very high income
for further increases or
reductions.
al action should be taken
price increases and secure
reductions, where work-
involving more rigid
of the Price Code,
where appropriate, and
economic situation.
Subjects should be set
of having the prospective
unemployment, now be-
one million by the end
year.
maintenance and develop-
of the social contract as
essential basis of the
unity between the trade
movement and the labour
nant.
authentic voice of work-

ing people was expressing
apprehension at the rate of
inflation and the contribution
made by high wage settlements.
Mr. Len Murray, general secre-
tary of the TUC, said after
yesterday's momentous decision,
which goes back on much
recent trade union thinking.
Thinking in terms of 30 per
cent wage increases, excluding
up, is plain fact, and will not
solve the nation's problems",
he added.

The TUC economic committee
has been charged with the task
of agreeing with the Govern-
ment and if possible the CBI
on a rate of price increases to
which pay movements will be
tied. It meets again on July 3,
the day the miners debate
a call for 55 per cent increases
far more than the policy being
drawn up will allow.

Asked if this was not a for-
mula for cutting real wages, Mr.
Murray said: "The general
council were perfectly clear this
morning that this meant some
reductions in the sense that at
some stages people would be
settling their wage claims on a
basis lower than the rise in the
cost of living, since their pre-
vious settlements were based
on a higher cost of living."
Despite conceding that some
workers would not make up for
all the ground lost, Mr. Murray
said: "We are certainly not
looking for a reduction in total
consumption over the next 12
months taken as a whole. We
do not want to make any cuts
in real wages. The aim is to
solve the nation's problems."
The TUC is committed to seek-
ing "a substantial increase at
the appropriate time" and the
most obvious danger facing the
revamped social contract is a
revival of the long-standing
divide between the footplate
and the miners.

Buckton, the train drivers'
leader, and Mr. Alan Sapper,
of the cine technicians' union.
A rapid series of talks be-
tween the Government, TUC
leaders and the date of next
likely meeting of the TUC
General Council, at which the
new policy will be endorsed and
recommended to the September
Congress, will probably be
thought forward from July 23.
The TUC's new guidelines
could be in operation some
time after the middle of July,
which would fit in with the
Prime Minister's sense of ur-
gency. This would be a repetition
of the implementation of the
existing social contract guid-
elines last year, two months be-
fore the package had been
approved by Congress.

That abandonment of the cen-
tral principle of the current pay
guidelines of the social contract,
which allows for full compensa-
tion of the rise in the cost of
living, was fiercely opposed by
left-wing union leaders. A sug-
gestion by Mr. Jack Jones, the
transport workers' leader, that
all special cases including the
miners, should be dealt with by
compulsory arbitration drew a
rebuke from Mr. Daly.

I understand that the resolu-
tion for £100 a week for coal
face workers, to be debated in
two weeks' time, is almost
certain to be passed. The norm
for moderate inflation has
been decided to swing behind the
inflation demand, and that
assures the left of a majority.
Mr. Buckton, general secre-
tary of the Associated Society
of Locomotive Engineers and
Firemen (ASLEF), who opposed
the principle of flat-rate increases,
and reminded the general coun-
cil that it had been the relative
tendency of the present restrictions
of the social contract.
He said: "I am in favour of seek-
ing a substantial increase at
the appropriate time" and the
most obvious danger facing the
revamped social contract is a
revival of the long-standing
divide between the footplate
and the miners.

Industry Bill emphasis placed on cooperation

By David Wood
and George Clark

Mr Wilson's main message to
industry was held an open
press conference yesterday on
the Government's amendments
to the Industry Bill was to
offer the reassurance that he,
as First Lord of the Treasury,
would be in control of the
legislation's swathe and that
therefore all was well.

The amendments, as
explained by Mr. Varley, the
successor to Mr. Wedgwood
Benn as Secretary of State for
Industry, sprang so suddenly
from the CBI and the CBI have
made their point.

As Mr. Wilson put it: "Our
amendments write into the Bill
the assurances given by the
former Secretary of State that
the powers (reserving discus-
sion) would be reserved powers,
and give a clear opportunity

for voluntary arrangements to
be worked out before there is
resort to compulsory powers."

That, Mr. Wilson added, was
in line with what the Govern-
ment always intended, and he
got Mr. Eric Heffer, the Minis-
ter of State he dismissed, on
the hook with a specific quota-
tion from column 1246 in
Hansard of February 14. For
that matter, before the left
wing erupted, he also cited Mr.
Benn as an authority.

It was left to Mr. Varley to
proceed from the general to the
particular. He announced
that an amendment was being
tabled last night, in addition to
amendments already on the
order paper, to limit the
National Enterprise Board's
power to take interests in
newspapers. He said:

If the board acquired a company
or an interest in a company where
newspapers were an interest,
it would be required to dispose of

that interest "so far as practicable
and as soon as possible" unless
the Secretary of State authorized
the company to retain the hold-
ing.

Secondly, in law the position of
the NEB would be that it was not
a company, so an amendment was
necessary to provide that it
should conform to section 209 of
the Companies Act, 1948.

Thirdly, on disclosures there were
some difficulties and "people
have misunderstood. The govern-
ment amendment was to make sure
that the powers formed the basis
for voluntary disclosure in line
with what Mr. Heffer said on the
committee stage, "with back-up
from compulsory powers if neces-
sary."

If the Government required in-
formation from any company it would
have to give parliamentary notice.
If a company said it was not
advised to give the information,
the Government could require an
order to be laid before Parliament
demanding voluntary and either
House could reject the order.

Mr. Varley said the disclo-
sure powers applied where a
company or group of compa-
nies made a significant contribu-
tion to the country's economy
and it seemed to the responsi-
ble minister desirable that the
company should provide the
Government and the representa-
tives of trade unions with
information.

Where the company could get
voluntary arrangements with its
work force it would go through
without any more ministerial
interference, although the in-
formation would be passed on
to the Government.

Without voluntary agreement
there would be a parliament-
ary order, after which the
Government would specify to
the company the sort of in-
formation required.

Amendments, page 2
Diary, page 16
Leading article, page 17

Prince calls in Lords for challenge to youth

By Our Parliamentary Staff

A call for the re-creation of
some of the challenges of war
to help young people to dis-
cover themselves through
adventure and hardship was
made by the Prince of Wales
in the House of Lords yester-
day.

The Prince, speaking for the
first time in the Lords since
his maiden speech a year ago,
spent 14 minutes addressing a
crowded Chamber during a
debate on voluntary service in
the community.

The lack of outlet for the
excess energy of the young, he
said, often led to violence and
anti-social behaviour. He was
young enough to remember
that most young people had an
excess of energy and needed
adventure, excitement and a
challenge.

Many more young people
should be given the opportunity
to find excitement and adven-
ture through voluntary service
and by organising themselves
for the necessary help.

He outlined an idea he said
he had been pursuing in an
attempt in a small way to help
the more alienated sections of
young people.

He had often felt that, given
the right incentives, materials
and equipment, many more
young people could become in-
volved in helpful work for the
community. He continued:

I have decided to establish experi-
mental schemes with the aid of a
committee in areas with which
I have a special connection, and so
far the response in each part of
the country has been extra-
ordinarily encouraging. It is ob-
vious that many young people,
including those categories often
described as the most difficult,
are only too keen to become in-
volved in useful work, and so
long as they lack the funds or
the necessary equipment.

During the first and second
world wars many young men
had been caught up in the
excitement and adventure and
the chance to serve their own
country. He had heard argu-
ments in favour of national ser-
vice, saying that it gave young
people a taste of discipline and
a taste of adventure.

There was no justification
for reintroducing national ser-
vice but "we should be think-
ing of re-creating some of the
challenges of war in a peace-
time situation so that
adolescents in particular can
discover themselves and their
individual capabilities through
the challenge of adventure and
hardship."

The Prince spoke of a young
person's organization that oper-
ated inshore rescue work in
the Solent. He hoped many
more schools near the coast
could supplement statutory ser-
vices by operating rescue boats
and such things themselves
after proper training.

It should be remembered
that voluntary service was as
beneficial to the volunteer as
it was to the recipient. "It is
quite simply good for the
soul".

The Government, in a sense,
had a duty to ensure that as
many people as possible were
able to offer themselves for
voluntary service, particularly
by making helpful concessions.
Financial or otherwise.

The Prince chose to make his
second speech in the Lords on
a debate initiated by Lord
Windlesham, the former Con-
servative Lord Privy Seal.

Parliamentary report, page 12



The sister of Eliahu Hakim, one of Lord Moyne's murderers, kneels by the side of his coffin in the Sinai desert. The bodies of both men hanged in Cairo in 1945 for the murder were handed to Israel by the Egyptians yesterday.

Israel honours British minister's assassins

From Eric Marsden

Jerusalem, June 25.—The United Nations buffer zone today. Egyptian troops unloaded the coffins from a Red Crescent vehicle and handed them to Israeli soldiers who draped them in national flags. Brigadier Mordchael Piron, the chief Army chaplain, led singing and psalms. According to Israeli radio, the United Nations provided a guard of honour.

The exchange was delayed for more than two hours by the Egyptian refusal to allow the Israeli convoy was a vehicle carrying 20 prisoners from Sinai and the Gaza strip, were handed over in exchange for the bodies.

Relatives of the two men attended the ceremony near Qantara. They included a brother of Mr. Bez-Zuri, whose journey from the United States had been arranged by the Defence Ministry.

For five hours tomorrow the coffin will lie in the Jerusalem Hall of Heroism, which commemorates the exploits of Jewish resistance groups against the British during and after

the Second World War. According to press reports, Mr. Rabin, the Prime Minister, and other Cabinet members will file past to pay their respects.

In the afternoon the bodies will be reburied in a section of the military cemetery on Mount Herzl reserved for heroes and martyrs. Government and Army leaders, as well as members of the former terrorist organizations, are expected to attend. The Freedom Fighters for Israel, successful in the Stern gang, which the British during and after

Continued on page 6, col 5

Left warns Government of clash

By Hael Hatfield

Left Staff
The Government was
of being on a direct
course with its sup-
port by the left-wing Trib-
une yesterday. It issued
a statement which the
Tribune MPs would
not be prepared to sup-
port. The Government is
in short-term capitalist
in such large-scale
employment and cuts in liv-
ing standards, including savage
expenditure cuts, to
meet the economic crisis.
group produced by the
same for overcoming the
including greater tax-
ing powers and a sugges-
tion leading financial in-
s should be publicly
e the Government will
e demands unacceptable.

the statement demonstrates the
pressures building up from the
left.
The statement calls for new
planning machinery, and states
that cuts in the level of wages
would be acceptable only if
achieved by genuine consent
and would have to be accom-
panied by a reduction in the
payment of cuts in public ser-
vice, borrowing, requirements
and protection to avoid further
widespread unemployment.

It says a temporary price
freeze in certain essential com-
modities should be considered,
and that planning agreements
with some of the larger com-
panies should include steps to
freeze or reduce prices, as is
done in France.

There should be temporary
penalisation on all incomes
over £10,000 a year, and that
excessive golden handshakes

should be banned. A radical
social tax should be intro-
duced.
Public expenditure cuts in
Labour's social policies, includ-
ing housing and education or
in nationalised industry invest-
ment programmes, were unac-
ceptable. It states it advocates
that £2,000m could be cut from
government deficit cuts in
defence (£500m), the road pro-
gramme (£500m), and through
changes in corporation tax.

The Tribune group appears,
curiously, to be walking along
the same road as Mr. Peter
Walker, the former Conserva-
tive minister, in their sugges-
tion that the Government
should encourage worried Arab
investors to lend money
against real assets by mort-
gaging a small part of our oil
through oil bonds.

Leading article, page 17

Yorkshire stranglehold on miners' MPs

From Ronald Kershaw

Northern Industrial
Correspondent, Barnsley.
The Yorkshire area council
of the National Union of Min-
ers yesterday imposed rigid
restrictions on union-sponsored
MPs, under the threat of with-
drawal of sponsorship.

It also censured miners' MPs
who campaigned against the
union's policy of withdrawal
from the EEC. It set down
guidelines to which miners'
MPs must adhere in future.

Mr. Arthur Scargill, the
Yorkshire area president, said
after the meeting that a resolu-
tion which would allow a hand-
ful of members against
said:

It was agreed that we can no
longer tolerate a position where
a sponsored MP can oppose the
union's policy on a major issue.
Therefore it is agreed that the
following guidelines shall apply
to all sponsored MPs:

1. No miners' MP shall vote or
speak against union policy on any
issue which affects the coalmining
industry.
2. No miners' MP shall actively

campaign or work against the union
policy on any major issue.
3. If any miners' MP refuses to
agree to these guidelines or
violates these guidelines the area
council shall withdraw sponsorship
from that MP.

The resolution goes on:
We wish to make it clear that the
Yorkshire area will no longer
tolerate a situation where a
miners' MP accepts the privilege
of sponsorship and then demands
the luxury of independence from
union policy.

The new guidelines will
clearly place the Yorkshire
mining MPs and particularly
Mr. Mason, who is a Cabinet
minister, in an impossible po-
sition. The Government, for in-
stance, is committed to the
social contract, which the York-
shire area roundly condemned,
demanding its abolition, at its
annual demonstration last Sat-
urday.

Although no names were
given in the resolution, of the
six miners' MPs only one, Mr.
Richard Holt, Don Valley, came
out publicly against retain-
ment of EEC membership.

Continued on page 2, col 5

Zaire gunboat gets in way of kidnap rescue attempt

By Dar es Salaam, June 25.—An

attempt to free the three
students kidnapped 35 days ago
from the wildlife research
centre in Tanzania has failed
because of the intervention of
a Zaire Government gunboat,
witnesses of the incident said
today.

The attempt to reach the
students, being held on the
Zaire side of Lake Tanganyika
by members of the Zaire
Popular Revolution Party, was
made yesterday in a small

motor boat by a party of
American diplomats and repre-
sentatives of the students' families. It is understood that
they were carrying ransom
money.

The boat left Kigoma, on the
Tanzanian shore, and headed
for a spot on the opposite side
of the lake marked by the
students—two Americans and a
Dutch girl—with signals
flashed by mirror. But as it
approached the shore, a Zaire
gunboat fired ahead of it, forcing
it to turn back.—Reuter.

Callaghan victory on beef levy

From Michael Hornsby

Luxembourg, June 25
After an impassioned per-
sonal intervention by Mr.
Callaghan, the Foreign Sec-
retary, the foreign ministers
of the EEC voted last night to
reduce by 90 per cent the levies
exact on exports of beef to
Britain from Botswana and
three other African coun-
tries.

Only France, always a jealous
guardian of the common agri-
cultural policy's hallowed levies
system, opposed the reduction,
which was thus carried by a
majority vote. This is a rare
event in the deliberations of
the foreign ministers' council,
where unanimity is normally
required.

Mr. Callaghan told his col-
leagues that Botswana was a
"miserable, poor country"
and that the EEC countries should
be "big enough, wise enough
and generous enough to help".
He pointed out that while
Botswana's beef exports were
the mainstay of its economy,
they accounted for no more
than 0.2 per cent of EEC con-
sumption.

British sources portrayed the
beef levy decision as a consid-
erable personal success for the
Foreign Secretary. Some
other delegations, however, saw
his intervention rather more
cynically as a well-staged boost
to Britain's image as a friend
of the developing world.

Mr. Callaghan made a mov-
ing speech, but he was pushing
against an open door, one
diplomat commented.

It is worth noting, however,
that the 90 per cent reduction
is considerably larger than had
been expected or the European
Commission had proposed.

The beef issue came up as
part of a general discussion of
measures necessary for the im-
plementation by July 1 of the
customs regulations deriving
from the Lomé Convention.

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Annunciation of large harmful—Lord Hailsham

Hailsham of St. Marylebone, a Lord Chancellor, gives a warning about "the encroachment on independence of the judiciary in some recent actions by some of Parliament and some press". Discussing rape sentences, Hailsham says in a letter to The Times that political pressures in the of "savage" denunciations of "lust judges" introduce a harmful element into administration Letters, page 17

Insurance study

hebet of the Secretary of State
ade, four organizations covering
majority of Britain's insurance
s have set up a joint working
to consider the identification and
tion of insurance brokers after
ing pressure for some form of
tion. Page 21

Stase eliminated

seeded players, including the
e of Romania, were eliminated
the men's singles of the Wimble-
dons championships yesterday. Nastase
th seed, was beaten 6-6, 6-6, 6-6.
Part of a research programme,
sponsored by the Keep Britain Tidy
Group, and conducted by Brighton
Polytechnic, into ways of teaching
children to campaign against litter. The
group plans to extend the course to
older children. Page 14

New Wilson call to President Amin

Uganda radio last night broadcast
a new message from Mr Wilson to Presi-
dent Amin repeating that Mr Callaghan,
the Foreign Secretary, was ready to
visit Uganda once the life of Mr Dennis
Hilla, the condemned British lecturer,
has been spared. Britain wanted
relations with Uganda to be on a new
and better foundation. Page 6

FAO chief's warning

Dr. Buzema, the director general of FAO,
told delegates to the World Food
Council in Rome yesterday that their
aim of eradicating world hunger in 10
years could not be achieved. He urged
greater economic and social develop-
ment in the poor countries. Page 6

Boeing crash theory

A thunderstorm may have been the cause
of Tuesday's air crash at Kennedy air-
port in which 110 people were killed.
One theory was that sudden air currents
threw the Boeing 727 out of control;
another was that it was struck by
lightning. Page 6

Children tidy up

Children at 36 schools in Britain have
been spending about two hours a week
tidying litter. They have been taking
part in a research programme,
sponsored by the Keep Britain Tidy
Group, and conducted by Brighton
Polytechnic, into ways of teaching
children to campaign against litter. The
group plans to extend the course to
older children. Page 5

Fears of art loss

The Heritage in Danger group has
expressed its fears that Britain's art
works will be lost to the nation unless
they are excluded from the proposed
wealth tax. Page 3

Big dinner fire: Flames engulfed the big dinner

Blackpool pleasure beach
yesterday, only a few minutes after 20
holidaymakers had fled. Page 2

Ex-wife's action: Captain Jack Dennis, answering his former wife's £33,000 claim, tells of attempts to conceal cheque amounts from their son.

Crossman diaries: The Sunday Times is
to seek a public hearing of the applica-
tion in the High Court to prevent the
paper from publishing further extracts
by Mr Crossman. Page 4

Lebanon: The Communist-controlled Portuguese newspapers reacted angrily yesterday to foreign press comment.

The Times was among newspapers
criticized. Page 6

Building to stay: The Government has
refused the Wedgwood pottery group
permission to demolish Barlaston Hall,
Staffordshire. It is listed grade 1 as
of outstanding interest. Page 28

Feature, pages 7 and 16

Jane Moulton describes how Peru's
peasants took over the government's plan
for land reform. Ronald Butt discusses
the way that socialism ties down socialist
ministers: Shopping, by John Groszer
Leader page 12

Or electoral reform from Mr
Anthony Wigman and others
Leading articles: The Labour Left: The
Left: Barlaston Hall: Israel's
Sport, pages 12-15.

Cricket: Australians score heavily as they
open their first-class programme: Rugby:
Prospects for meetings at Salisbury, Liver-
pool and Newcastle
Arts, page 13

John Higgins interviews Karl Bohm at
his home outside Vienna: Irving Wardle
reviews Henry IV Part Two at Stratford:
other reviews: By Michael Ratcliffe, Charles
Lawson, Alan Blyth, Thomas Walker, and
Keith Horner

Books, pages 10 and 11: Holiday reading:
Michael Ratcliffe on Art Deco Architecture
in New York: Fiction, punterucks, work-
ing in the country
Business News, pages 21-27

Stock market: Gilt stronghold, work-
ing and equities rallied from their recent
falls. The FT index added 3.4 points to
313.7

Financial Editor: Bowater makes the
terms attractive: Diersey sees an order
book recovery: jockeying for position on
the bid from
Peter Jay Columnar: Professor Harry John-
son and Britain's EEC options
Economic: Uncertainties over
America's balance of payments deficit are
examined by Frank Vogl
Business Diary: More on the soya and
fresh meat debate.

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HOME NEWS

Government amendments downgrade role of advisers on company information

By David Wood and George Clark

The amendment sheet for next week's three-day report stage on the Industry Bill yesterday contained 33 government amendments, most of them of a minor nature; a new clause on the arbitration of disputes relating to testing and compensation orders; and a long schedule setting out the procedure to be followed by the arbitration tribunal.

Changes in the clauses on disclosure place on the Secretary of State for Industry, subject to certain safeguards, the responsibility for deciding what information obtained under the compulsory powers should be disclosed to the unions.

That, the Government says, will avoid the need for repeated references to the independent committee which is to advise the minister on points that have been settled in analogous cases many times, and for appeals to the committee on points about which the Government requires information for its own purpose, but which are of little interest to workers.

The independent committee's role will now be to advise the minister in the discharge of his responsibilities rather than as a body of final decision. If the minister decides to require information to be disclosed contrary to the advice of the committee, his order will be subject to negative resolution of either house of Parliament.

Retiring at 130

The Cork lightship, stationed five miles off the Essex coast for the past 30 years, goes into official retirement today.

compulsory information powers and that three months must elapse before the powers are invoked.

In view of the changed role of the committee it will not be known as the central arbitration committee as was previously proposed.

Mr Wilson at his press conference yesterday said that the batch of amendments published yesterday, plus those promised on newspapers, were all that the Government proposed. The only changes likely to be tabled in the Lords would be those which the Government might promise to meet arguments put during the report stage debate.

The Government, knowing that some Labour backbenchers are suspicious about the total effect of the changes, said they "do not affect the substance of the Bill as it was presented to Parliament, but they will, through providing explicitly for an opportunity to negotiate voluntary arrangements, and through the provision of less cumbersome administrative arrangements, provide for a more effective achievement of the Government's policy objectives."

On the extension of public ownership, he said the Government received a conference in two elections last year. It was not confined to the proposals in the Industry Bill, but could also be seen in the measures to nationalize the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, and in substantial provisions in the Petroleum Bill in relation to North Sea oil.

The Prime Minister's open press conference in a way set a precedent, as Mr Wilson noted. It took place at the Treasury in

a first-floor hall with unsatisfactory acoustics, with tape recorders making an official record, and followed last week's announcement that he had severed 10's historic relations with the parliamentary lobby.

Mr Wilson began, with the statement that "this occasion is on the record from beginning to end". At the end of an hour he faced a question from a television reporter: "It was all complex and confusing: would the Prime Minister simplify the task of television men who had little time to tell their tale by giving three snappy essential points of his message?"

Another television man asked why, if all was on the record, the cameras and radio microphones could not be present. Mr Wilson thereupon showed his sensitiveness about the writing side of journalism: newspaper reporters did not like asking questions to produce answers that would be published long before their papers reached the breakfast tables.

Mr John Egan, chairman of the Westminster Lobby, also had a question. Recognizing what he called "an unusual occasion", he wondered about the propriety of the Government's organizing a conference to supply the answers to questions that would be asked in the Commons next week.

At that, Mr Wilson offered his defence. He said he thought an open conference would have been very much welcomed by the press, because miles of newspaper had been devoted to discussion of the issues.

Remembering specialist writ-

ters for the newspapers were involved (lobby men he saw as parliamentary specialists) he thought it right to open the conference and set out clearly what had happened.

"I thought it right," he added, "and I shall do this at successive conferences, to leave to the editors who shall represent them, whether political and industrial writers, or whoever they might be."

New approach: Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, in a broadcast last night, said that "British industry, relative to its competitors, had been running down ever since the war."

Thus the Government had worked out a new approach: if industry is not investing enough, we must find new ways of getting it to invest and provide the jobs we need. "new ways that make plain that industry has a responsibility to all of us, not just to a few directors who make decisions to suit themselves."

That, he said, was why the Government had decided to set up the National Enterprise Board.

Mr Heseltine, Conservative



The Blackpool big dipper in flames yesterday after fire started in the motor room. Mr Bruno Kisiel, the brakeman, saved 20 people from injury by stopping the roller-coaster before a burning tunnel.

Labour urges government cash aid for parties

By Our Political Staff

The Labour Party, faced with severe financial difficulties, is to submit evidence to Lord Houghton of Sowerby's committee supporting the need for government aid to political parties (Conservative backbenchers are preparing the case opposing the plan).

That was stated yesterday by Mr Hayward, the party's general secretary, after the meeting of the national executive committee. Although the matter was not raised in the meeting, Mr Hayward said "he believed, after conversations that national executive members were unanimously in favour of it."

He submitted a report to the executive in which he estimated that by 1977 the party's deficit will have risen to £719,000.

He said there was a small minority in all parties who were the activists and who were constantly putting their hands in their pockets to help the parties and to see the democratic way of life continue. "It is quite improper that they should have to carry the can for democracy and the majority to take it for granted," he said.

If the British people wanted to preserve freedoms, he said, it was common sense that a small amount of cash should be made available by the Government so that the democratic fabric could be preserved.

A proposal in his report that the number of working groups should be reduced as part of a financial pruning exercise was rejected by the executive.

Privilege issue after miners' warning to MPs

Continued from page 1

The other five are Mr Mason (Barnsley), Secretary for State for Defence, Mr Edwin Wright (Darnley Valley), Mr Alfred Roberts (Normanton), Mr Harper (Pontefract), and Mr Woodall (Harnsworth).

Mr Scargill said the union claimed the right to tell a sponsored MP how to act and vote on important issues affecting the union.

One "concession" made to the miners' MPs is the guarantee that the EEC issue is closed and there will be no retrospective action.

Our Political Correspondent writes: Experienced Labour MPs who have often resisted similar pressures said last night that if the area council's proposed action was carried out it would raise a serious question of parliamentary privilege.

They recalled the case of Mr William Howie, a member of the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association, when he was Labour MP for Luton in 1968.

He resigned from his union and warned its officials that they risked a breach of parliamentary privilege by coercing or bullying sponsored MPs to oppose the Government's prices and incomes policy. The matter was not referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The liability of unions that attempt to put pressure on their sponsored MPs is clearly set out in a resolution of the House, passed on July 15, 1947, which still provides the guidelines. It states:

It is inconsistent with the dignity of the House, with the duty of a member to his constituents, and with the maintenance of the privilege of freedom of speech, for any member of this House to enter into any contractual agreement with an outside body controlling or limiting the member's complete independence and free play of action in Parliament, or stipulating that he shall act in any way as a representative of such outside body in regard to any matters being transacted in Parliament. The duty of the member is to his constituents and the country as a whole, rather than to any particular section thereof.

PG accused of attempt at burglary

A Metropolitan Police officer accused of attempted burglary was remanded on bail of £1,100 yesterday at Stratford Magistrates' Court, London.

Police Constable Peter Cornforth, aged 28, of Stratford Road, Romford, Essex, who is stationed at Ilford, is charged with entering a garage at Eastern Avenue, Ilford, on June 24, with intent to steal. He was remanded until August 4.

Soya in school meals

Children in Derbyshire will eat soya protein in up to 10 per cent of their school meals after an experiment in which it was used as a meat substitute in 12 schools.

Another 10 republican detainees released

From Christopher Walker, Belfast

The Government yesterday moved another step towards its intended goal of ending detention without trial in Northern Ireland when Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, released 10 more Provisional IRA suspects from the Maze prison.

A total of 275 men now remain under detention or in prison custody orders, the lowest number since September, 1972. Under these is a sudden change in the situation: it is expected in government circles that all will have been released by Christmas.

Despite opposition from "loyalist" politicians, Mr Rees and his close advisers remain adamant that the ending of detention is the best option for bringing about a new situation in Northern Ireland. He has ordered the release of 275 detainees since the original ceasefire was declared by the Provisional IRA on December 22.

The latest batch of releases comes at a time when leaders of Provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, have launched a new series of protest marches and armed operations aimed at bringing about an immediate ending of detention.

Shortly after yesterday's announcement from Stormont Castle, a Loyalist coalition committee, Mr. Chalmers, said, "The Government's decision to have private information that the Provisional IRA was rearming and had established an underground radio network in Belfast."

The allegations were made during a debate about the con-

tinuation of civil servants as members of Provisional Sinn Féin.

Mr Smyth, a member of the Democratic Unionist Party, maintained that the new arrivals were being brought in from "European" sources. By his statements, allegations: British soldiers accused of ill-treating three men in a military barracks nearly four years ago, evidence yesterday three judges from the European Commission of Human Rights (a Staff Reporter writes).

The hearings, believed to have been held at Aldershot, concerned two men, not the applicants, one of whom being held without trial at Maze prison, Long Kesh, we told the location.

The judges, Professor Tol Opsahl, from Norway, Professor Karl-Aage Norgaard, from Denmark, and Professor Jochen Frowein, from West Germany, opened Monday.

Yesterday at Long Kesh, questioning Mr Gerard Bradly, who is an internecine, Mr Gera Duffy, who is serving a three-year sentence for attempted escape from internecine, another republican being held without trial.

They and five other men have filed complaints of treatment under article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

"Although no formal statements have been made by British authorities, the judges are believed to have been listening to accounts of the interrogation of Mr Bradley and Duffy by soldiers and police men in the Broadway art post in Belfast in 1971.

Editorial changes announced for Murdoch papers

Mr Bernard Shrimley, editor of *The Sun*, becomes editor of *The News of the World* in editorial changes announced last night by Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International.

Mr Larry Lamb, former editor of *The Sun*, will resume the editorship. He will retain his present position of editorial director. Mr Peter Stephens, editor of *The News of the World*, becomes associate editor of *The Sun*.

Mr Murdoch said: "The changes are simply intended to deploy our top editorial team to the best possible advantage."

Amount of MPs' pay rise may be known tomorrow

By Our Political Staff

The report of Lord Boyle of Handsworth's committee on MPs' salaries is expected to be discussed at today's Cabinet meeting, and MPs may know the size of their pay increase, said to be about £2,000, tomorrow or early next week.

Lord Boyle, chairman of the Top Salaries Review Body, submitted the report to the Prime Minister on June 13, but Mr Wilson is believed to be a little reluctant to disclose its contents because of the blow that a large increase might deliver to the Government's attempts to control inflation.

Unions who are being asked to moderate wage demands would not, MPs agree, take kindly to the increase, however hard MPs tried to convince the public that they too were victims of inflation.

MPs are paid £4,500 but can claim several allowances including the cost of secretarial assistance up to an annual limit of £1,750. However, the Select Committee on Assistance to Private Members recommended in May that public funds should enable MPs to employ at least one full-time secretary, and allowances for other secretarial or research assistance should be additional.

Mr Arthur Lewis, Labour MP for Newham, North-west, was told by Mr Wilson in a Commons written answer yesterday that the report would be published simultaneously with an announcement by the Government as soon as it had finished considering it in detail. Mr Lewis pointed out that MPs were the only public servants who had not received a salary increase since January, 1972.

Escape doors altered after airport crash

Escape doors on more than two hundred British-made jet airliners have been altered after a runway crash, it was disclosed yesterday.

Two doors jammed as fuel poured from a broken tank on a Court Line BAC 1-11 carrying 91 passengers and crew. The pilot had to force them open.

A Department of Trade report into the crash in April last year, in which a light aircraft pilot was killed at Luton airport, says the British Aircraft Corporation gave inadequate guidance to airlines.

The difficulty in operating the escape slides could have resulted in risk to life had there been a fire.

Inadequate guidance is blamed in the report for escape slides being wrongly stored.

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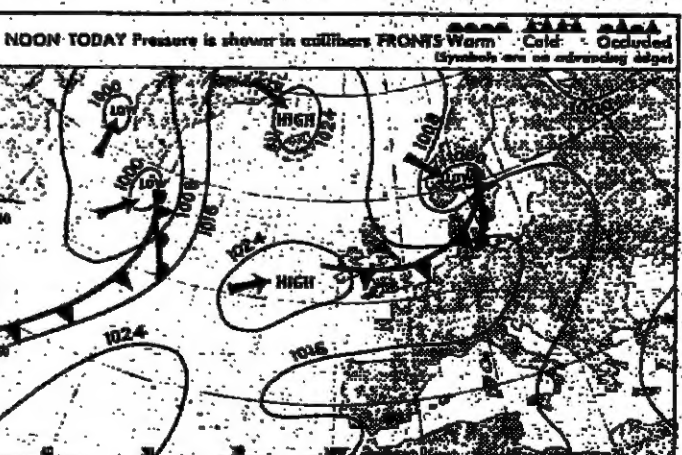
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Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 4.44 am Sun sets: 9.22 pm
Moon sets: 7.50 am Moon rises: 10.40 pm
Last Quarter: July 1.
Lighting up: 9.52 pm to 4.15 am
High water: London Bridge, 4.21 am, 7.0m (22.0ft); 4.33 pm, 6.5m (21.5ft).
Low water: London Bridge, 12.41 am, 1.2m (4.0ft); 12.51 pm, 1.2m (4.0ft).
Dover, 1.20 am, 6.3m (20.7ft); 1.37 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft).
Bull, 1.23 am, 1.3m (4.3ft); 1.30 pm, 6.7m (22.0ft).
Liverpool, 1.30 am, 9.1m (29.9ft); 1.55 pm, 9.6m (31.5ft).
A ridge of high pressure will cover S. Britain and a weak trough of low pressure will move S across central districts.

Forecasts for 5 am to midnight:
London, S.E., S.W., Central S. England, East Angles, Midlands, S. Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind light variable; max temp 22 to 24° (72 to 75°F).
N.W., E. NE, Central N. England, N. Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind light variable; max temp 22 to 24° (72 to 75°F).

Yesterday
London: Temp: max: 7 am to 7 pm 21°C (70°F); min: 7 pm to 7 am 11°C (52°F). Humidity: 70%.

Ideas on liability law changes

The Law Commission and the Scottish Law Commission have published a joint working paper setting out alternative proposals for changing the law on liability for defective products.

It makes no recommendations, but asks for comment on the alternatives listed.

Working Paper No. 10 (Stationery Office, £2).

Disclosure of MPs' interests

Forms on which MPs should declare their financial interests are being sent out over the next few days, and it is hoped that a register will be published in the autumn (our Political Staff writes). The form consists of nine broadly defined classes of pecuniary interest or other benefit, and MPs have a month to fill it in.

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HOME NEWS

New enzyme test makes drug prescription safer

From Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent, Oxford

New safety tests to help doctors to prescribe safe amounts of drugs that have dangerous side-effects even in very small overdoses are being developed by the Medical Research Council.

The council's clinical pharmacology unit at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, has made most progress with digoxin, taken by about 300,000 patients in the United Kingdom to regulate heartbeats.

Digoxin, a derivative of digitalis, has a low therapeutic ratio; it takes only a small increase in dose to produce dangerous side-effects, including nausea, vomiting, and an irregular heart rhythm similar to that being treated.

A detailed survey of patients admitted to hospital with heart conditions treated by digoxin showed that one in four was suffering from too high levels of the drug in the blood.

Of that total, one in 16 was a case of fatal poisoning.

Methods exist for determining the levels of digoxin by analysing blood plasma, but they are not regarded as accurate enough. A group under Dr J. K. Aronson has devised a process using red blood cells. It measures the blockage of an enzyme called ATPase, necessary for transferring material across the membrane of the red cells. One of the indications of an excessive digoxin dose is the inhibition of the enzyme.

Dr Aronson's team believe that a rapid and simple test can be devised based on this process. It would enable many laboratories throughout the country to carry out quick tests for general practitioners of the effect of their treatment.

Other comparable tests are being devised for other drugs to find out how substances are dispersed through the body; how they are being processed; the degree of effect of each treatment; and other factors needed to avoid accidentally prescribing an overdose.

Clash over medical policy on oral contraceptives

By a Staff Reporter

An argument over medical policy on oral contraceptives emerged yesterday at a conference in London held to publicise new research findings into the metabolic effects of the contraceptive pill.

Family planning experts were shown a film produced by Wyeth Laboratories, the drug company, which included an interview in which Professor Victor Wynn, Professor of Human Metabolism at St Mary's Hospital, London University, spoke of his latest findings on the metabolic and biochemical actions of different types of contraceptive pill.

Professor Wynn said after the showing that it was the only one ever made on the metabolic effects of the pill.

"We keep saying how safe it is," he continued, "and how much research has been done, but there has never been a deep, penetrating analysis of all the metabolic effects. There is still a great deal to be learnt, and it will be learnt only if there is a willingness on all sides to do research. There must be less complacency. We want a product that minimises metabolic effects, because that is in the end most to be good."

Dr Michael Smith, secretary

of the National Association of Family Planning Doctors and the Family Planning Association, said he thoroughly disagreed with the view Professor Wynn gave the impression that many formulations of the pill were somehow dangerous. He questioned the professor's "common-sense" assumption that the effects he had observed with many types of pill were necessarily a cause for concern.

Professor Wynn replied that Dr Smith was ignoring recent information pointing to increased rates of heart attacks and hypertension in women taking the pill, particularly those who had been taking it for some years. He said it was vital that an effective mechanism for monitoring reported ill effects should be maintained.

In the film, Professor Wynn showed that some pills have much less effect than others in altering blood levels of various kinds of chemical. Wyeth Laboratories contend that of those containing a combination of steroid hormones, pills based on norgestrel, caused markedly less upset to the body's behaviour. They suggest that the norgestrel partly reverses the effects of the oestrogen in the pill.

Escaped wallaby killed

A wallaby, valued at £300, on the run for almost three months from Banham Zoo, Norfolk, was killed yesterday by a car eight miles away at Garboldisham.

Newspapers merge

The *Peterborough Citizen and Advertiser*, launched in 1903, will be merged next week with the *Peterborough Advertiser*, which is published on Fridays. There will be no redundancies.

By-election result expected to be close

By Our Political Editor

Both the main parties are on tenterhooks in expectation of an extremely close result in the by-election today for the marginal seat of Greenwich, Woolwich West. The result will be announced soon after midnight.

Labour and Conservative leaders and party managers are both treating the by-election as uncommonly significant, not only because the constituency has swung between both camps since the war but also because it is the first useful test of the political mood since the general election.

Conservatives would win Woolwich West on a straight swing between the parties of 4.3 per cent of the poll, and earlier in the week that seemed possible. But there is no doubt that Conservative Party managers have to reckon with the fact that some of the votes they need will be drawn off not only by the Liberal candidate but also by some of the five other fringe candidates. That is why they calculate that a swing of about 6 per cent may be necessary to win the seat.

For the Government, the result will carry a message about the state of opinion in a London marginal where Labour has always been very strongly organized, with the largest party membership in the country. For Mrs Thatcher and the new men she has brought forward in the Conservative leadership, the by-election will be a practical test of how well they have established themselves.

General election: W. Hamling (Lab.) 19,514; J. Bottomley (C.) 16,073; J. P. Johnson (LI) 3,562. Lab majority, 3,541. Mr Hamling died in March.

BBC 'planning to cut news programme'

By a Staff Reporter

Officials of the National Union of Journalists working in BBC television news complain today about lack of consultation over a decision they say has been taken to cut the BBC 2 programme *News Extra* from next September.

In a letter to *The Times*, Mr Don Anderson and Mr Julian O'Halloran say that the programme, which they describe as the only news transmission to deal with news in depth, is to be replaced by an ordinary 15-minute bulletin. "So far we have been given no coherent explanation for it."

The BBC said the autumn schedules were still being prepared. "We cannot defend a schedule that has not yet been announced."

Letters, page 17

'It can only be confusion of thought that leads progressives to imagine that the judiciary could ever be an instrument of social reform'

Lord Devlin rebukes critics of British judges

By Marcel Berlins

Legal Correspondent

Lord Devlin should not be expected to be lawmakers as well, Lord Devlin, a former Law Lord, said in London last night. "The judges are the keepers of the law, and the qualities they need for that task are not those of the creative lawmaker," he said.

Lord Devlin was giving the Chortley Lecture, under the auspices of the *Modern Law Review*. His theme was a rejection of criticism that the English judiciary was timid, inactive, and unwilling to develop the law to fit changing times.

Progressives were in a hurry to get things done, and thought that judges, with their platitude of law, could get them done quickly if only they would unshackle themselves from the precedents and textbooks, he said, adding:

"It is a great temptation to cast the judiciary as an elite which will by-pass the traffic-laden ways of the democratic process. But it would only apparently be a by-product of a reaction to the danger of a reactionary judiciary by reactionaries."

would never rejoin the highway but would lead inevitably, however long and winding the path, to the totalitarian state.

The first mark of a free and orderly society was that the boundaries between the rulers and the ruled should be guarded, and that trespassers from one side to the other should be independently and impartially determined.

Reformers must also accept that judges, like any other body of elderly men who had lived on the whole unadventurous lives, tended to be old-fashioned in their ideas.

It is easy to invite the elder generation to make free with Acts of Parliament and then to abuse them if the results are displeasing to advanced thinkers.

Already those appellate courts which are extending the reach of their judgments beyond the facts of the case are beginning to turn themselves into law revision committees working perforce without the aids which such committees have.

Lord Devlin argued that a principal objection to judicial lawmaking within the common law was that it might be undemocratic.

He also spoke of the danger

of a judge's "entering into partnership" with the government of the day.

On such a statute as the Industrial Relations Act 1971, he was to state of the appropriate minister and get his views about the matter.

Without this sort of conversation, the judge, bent on developing the law, is at best groping in the dark, with the judge abandoning his role of arbiter between the government and the governed.

He asked why the denunciations of judicial inactivity so rarely passed to throw even a passing glance at the legislators who ought really to be doing their job.

Lord Devlin's thesis was that a judge's most important qualities were impartiality and, secondly, the appearance of impartiality. But if a judge were to assume the role of lawmaker, he would have to bring to it enthusiasm.

Enthusiasm is not and cannot be a judicial virtue. It means taking sides, and it means taking sides on such issues as homosexuality and capital punishment, he loses the appearance of impartiality and quite probably impartiality itself.

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Husband tells court of death-wish in storm

Captain Jack Dennis told a High Court judge yesterday that during his "very happy and wonderful" marriage to a former actress he complained about the expensive gifts made to her by her former lover.

During their 35-year marriage, he said, the late Sir Harold Wernher, millionaire racehorse owner and friend of the Queen, had given Mrs Joan Dennis, now aged 68, jewels valued at £140,000; a £5,000 a year allowance; two houses in Bermuda, valued at £29,000 and £32,000; the matrimonial home, Riverhall, at Wadhurst, Sussex, recently sold for £65,000; and £13,600 to do up a London news house.

Captain Dennis, aged 60, of Lower Ash, Nuthbourne, Sussex, was giving evidence denying his former wife's allegation that he cheated her out of £33,580 during the marriage.

They were divorced last year. In the action Captain Dennis cited Sir Harold, who died, aged 80, in 1973.

Mrs Dennis, of Grosvenor Square, Mayfair, in her case which began on Monday, had admitted to Mr Justice Eveleigh that Sir Harold was her lover when she was 20, but she denied that she had been anything more than a friend since she married Captain Dennis in 1948.

Captain Dennis denied his wife's statement that he had never complained about her friendship with Sir Harold. "I threatened to leave her in 1959 because of Sir Harold and I complained about the gifts she received," he said.

Once, after an argument at Riverhall, in about 1957, I put

on my Wellington boots and walked out in a snowstorm. She had hit me on the chin and although it may seem melodramatic, all I wanted to do was walk and walk into the snow until I killed myself."

Captain Dennis said his wife was sweet, good, kind and thoughtful for 35 years of their marriage. He had never stolen money from her.

He denied taking £33,580 by asking her to sign blank cheques, pretending that they were for small household bills. His counsel, Mr Roger Gray, QC, asked why some cheque book figures did not match bank statements.

Captain Dennis said they did not want their son to know the amounts involved. He used to talk to people about how much money Sir Harold had given them.

He had always had high hopes of their only son, Anthony, now aged 32.

Mr Gray: Since your son left school he has been to many specialists and psychiatrists? Captain Dennis: He has seen 21 specialists in London. It became obvious in 1962 that Anthony would never be able to take up employment.

Captain Dennis continued that his son started to go through changes which he said were strange. He said he had given his mother received from Sir Harold.

At the High Rocks Hotel, when he and his wife were having dinner, the manager asked Mrs Dennis whether "Uncle Harold had given her anything more."

The hearing continues today.



Better late than never: Five hundred of these hockey-stick blades, shipped from Pakistan in 1967, have arrived at a branch of the National Westminster Bank at Hoxlyland, near Barnet, after spending eight years blocked in the Suez Canal.

Mr Arthur Kerrison, the bank manager, shown here examining part of the package, said the blades had to be sent to the bank at Hoxlyland, near Barnet, after spending eight years blocked in the Suez Canal.

Cost yardstick rate level at 97p

From Ronald Faux

Glasgow

The rate level for the new Strathclyde region covering half the population of Scotland was announced yesterday at 97p plus 10p domestic water rate in the pound. Variations in the region, which stretches from Clydeside to the remote corners of Argyll, range from 153p in the pound in Glasgow to 111p in Argyll.

The regional council said yesterday that the new levels were in line with government guidelines for rates rises within a 25 per cent level.

Overall the increases are below 23 per cent for domestic and 26 per cent for commercial and industrial premises. The rate increase for Glasgow represents 19.01 per cent, well below the regional average.

Councillor Charles O'Halloran, finance committee chairman, said that ratepayers were being asked to pay no more than necessary to meet the cost of inflation.

The new rates have been announced little more than a month after the reorganisation of local government in Scotland. The total budget for Strathclyde covered expenditure of £439m in the present year.

Ex-director £2m in debt lost £75,000 gambling

Robert Allen Woods, a former company director, with debts of £2,011,248, told Mr James Tye, an official receiver at London Bankruptcy Court yesterday: "I worked hard and I lived reasonably hard."

He denied Mr Tye's suggestion that he was extravagant in five years of £440,000 in five years was extravagant.

Mr Woods, aged 33, of Little Tottenham, East, Leicestershire, said his spending was a "deliberate policy of capital depletion" carried out on the advice of financial advisers.

The £440,000 included household and personal expenses of £159,000, gambling losses of £75,114, and £91,138 in losses on racing. He had owned a house in France, East Sussex, he said he had spent a separate £199,000 on the property, but had never occupied it.

He was appearing for public examination before Mr Registrar Parbury. He said that in 1964 he formed a business later known as Norbury Insurance Group. It went public and over time he became a wealthy man.

In 1971 he was severely criticized by the takeover panel of the Stock Exchange and he resigned from the board of his

company, although retaining his shares and continuing as general manager.

He was reappointed to the board the next year, but resigned again in 1973, after a difference of opinion with the group's finance director.

He retained his holding and tried unsuccessfully to get other shareholders to support his attempt to return to the board.

The next July, he said, a director went to the company bank and as a result of what he said a receiver was appointed. The company's Stock Exchange quotation was suspended and the receiver said there would be nothing for ordinary creditors and shareholders.

"I lost £5m in four months," Mr Woods said. His statement of affairs disclosed that of his total debts he expected £1,892,698 to be repaid against him. He put his assets at £1,523, and his deficiency at £1,790,375.

He told Mr George Angus, the bankruptcy trustee, that he had made a gift to a Miss S.L. in an attempt to keep his name "now in the Middle East, painting shaziks."

The examination was adjourned.

Open hearing sought on Crossman diaries

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Harold Evans, editor of *The Sunday Times*, will ask for a public hearing of the High Court application by Mr Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, for an interim injunction to prevent the newspaper from publishing further extracts from the Crossman diaries when the case is brought before a Queen Bench judge in private session at the Law Courts this morning.

The Attorney General's view is that it is for the court to decide whether to accede to Mr Evans's request. A spokesman for Mr Silkin said yesterday: "It is the normal course of events for these proceedings to be in camera. It will be up to those who want it to be held in public to make their case at the beginning of the hearing."

The Attorney General's office said it was possible for the judge presiding over the case to make a detailed submission to the press after the completion of the hearing on the reasons for his decision. Mr Evans indicated yesterday that if the case went to a private hearing, *The Sunday Times* would issue its own statement after the judgment had been made.

The Attorney General's writ seeks to prevent *The Sunday Times* from publishing the contents of the diaries of a Cabinet Minister by the late Mr Richard Crossman, or any part of the diary itself, without prior submission of the extracts to Sir John Foster, Secretary of the Cabinet, 14 days before their intended publication.

The writ is intended to prevent publication of any section of the diary referring to Cabinet decisions, discussions between ministers and consultations with civil servants. It is also understood that the Attorney General will attempt to prevent any future quotation of extracts already published. *The Sunday Times* plans to publish next Sunday further extracts from the diaries concerning the detailed policy decisions of the Labour governments of 1964-70.

Plymouth-France ferries carry record traffic

Record traffic is being carried on the new Plymouth-France ferry route, opened by the French-owned Brittany Ferries two years ago (our Transport Correspondent writes).

There were 33,000 passengers in the first five months of the year, more than five hundred lorries a week are carried on the line's two ferries.

Ferry traffic is growing gradually all round the east and south coasts of Britain, a trend likely to continue with the completion of the Channel Tunnel.

Clearly a lot of people are discovering the advantages of using a West Country route to the Continent, Mr Marcus Webb, Plymouth docks manager, said.

Dr Barnardo's phone-in on adoption

By a Staff Reporter

Dr Barnardo's, the child care charity, yesterday launched a phone-in service for people with questions concerning adoption. A skilled adoption worker based in Leeds will answer telephone calls every Wednesday afternoon and give confidential advice.

Callers may include unmarried women with anxieties about placing a child for adoption, couples who plan to adopt but have marital problems, adopted children wanting to know more about themselves or worried relatives of a couple adopting a child who has been difficult to place.

The number of the adoption advice service is Hornfort 6024.

The charity is also setting up a pilot scheme in Yorkshire in which couples will be paid to act as foster parents for five couples who plan to adopt but have marital problems, adopted children wanting to know more about themselves or worried relatives of a couple adopting a child who has been difficult to place.

Between 15 and 20 applications from couples have already been received.

Hospital staff strike over alleged victimization

From Our Correspondent

Swansea

A 12-hour token strike yesterday at Morriston Hospital, Swansea, in which 400 members of the National Union of Public Employees walked out in protest at alleged victimization of their branch secretary, Mr Kenneth Price, aged 26, could have been averted, a union official said last night.

Mr Adrian Jones, West Wales area officer for Nup, said that the West Glamorgan Health Authority should have agreed to the resignation of Mr Price had been disciplined for working too much overtime. Mr Jones said he had put that suggestion to the health authority and the Welsh Office, but neither had responded.

The strikers included staff cleaners, domestic staff, kitchen staff, telephonists and porters. Nup nurses were not asked to join them. About 25 women picketed the hospital's main entrance. Trade

vehicles and mail vans were asked not to enter.

Junior doctors helped to move patients, and nurses helped with washing-up after lunch.

The union said Mr Price had been subjected to the second round of disciplinary code by the health authority before he had invoked the first stage, which would have led to an oral warning only.

The union said complaints had been "fabricated" to victimize Mr Price because he was at the centre of two separate disputes over private patients at the hospital earlier this year.

"They have been waiting for this opportunity since the last dispute," Mr Price said last night.

Race board rejects Mecca apology to barred man

Mecca Entertainment offered £20 compensation and an apology yesterday to Mr Leslie Heston, a West Indian, who was refused admission to Leicester Palace dance hall, but the offer was rejected by the Race Relations Board at Nottingham County Court.

Mr Anthony Lester, QC, appearing for the board, said the offer contained no suggestion of any likely change of practice by the company.

The court was told earlier that Mr Heston, aged 21, of Glenmore Road, Beeston Park, London, had refused admission to Leicester Palace dance hall two weeks after a ban on people

involved in a fight between white and coloured youths. But it was his first visit to the hall for nine months.

Mr Eric Morley, the company's managing director, was in court. Mr Brian Appleby, appearing for Mecca Entertainment, suggested the settlement, said Mr Morley, who was disturbed about press reports of the case, should be able to explain company policy and offer compensation.

After the race board's refusal of a settlement the hearing was adjourned until today. The board is seeking damages from Mr Heston and an injunction against Mecca Entertainment.

Food shortage warning

A freeze on prices might lead to food shortages, Mr Guy Lawrence, chairman of the Food and Drink Industries' Council, said yesterday. "Food is not a luxury," he said, "it is a necessity." He said the Government should not allow a freeze on prices to be imposed.

In cases where the cost of manufacture exceeds the price, there would be no incentive to produce, he said. "Food is a necessity," he said. "The Government should not allow a freeze on prices to be imposed."

Computers should provoke financial decisions

Says Ted Jones, Director of Marketing, Sperry Univac UK

Computer manufacturers say that the economic benefits of data processing are more relevant in these inflationary times than ever before. Financial writer Philip Francis finds out why.

Francis: The idea of computers provoking decisions is pretty provocative itself. What exactly do you mean?

Jones: Simply that if you are a decision maker and you have all the relevant, repeat relevant, data literally in front of your eyes, you will reach a right decision fast. Computers properly used can provide all that data instantly, however complex it may be, and keep it updated minute by minute if necessary.

Francis: In front of your eyes? How would that work in practice?

Jones: These days decision making is getting more and more complex. But I'll try to give you a specific example. Take foreign exchange. The fluctuations we've seen recently, timing is crucial. Yet it's immensely difficult to take into account the hundreds of factors that go into striking the right balance.

But if a manager walked into his office each morning and all the relevant data was confronting him on a visual display unit, he'd reach a right decision quickly. In fact he'd be provoked into the moment he saw the whole picture.

Francis: That's the third time you've said "relevant data". Do I take it that in the past computers have been used usefully?

Jones: I don't think I'd put it as strongly as that, but let's say lately true that most computers are not being used in a way that realises their full potential. Like the human brain, they're still under-utilised.

Francis: Why is that?

Jones: There are lots of reasons. Some instances have evolved on almost an ad hoc basis—putting in facilities for, say, production control, payroll accounts payable, or whatever, without taking the benefits that could accrue from integrating the separate sets of data into one composite picture.

But probably most important is that computers were not called upon to be selective in presenting information to management. They printed out too much with the significant.

Francis: So what are you doing about these problems?

Jones: We have gone a long way towards solving them. First, we have developed the type of equipment which makes for relatively simple integration of many only partially-related records or "data bases" as they are sometimes called. But our main achievement has been in producing the software to enable this data to be accessed in such a way that only the relevant information is presented—and in a way that the executive can understand. We call this "Information Management."

Francis: So you think you have removed some of the mystique from computers?

Jones: It's fast disappearing though we'd love to give it the final kick. It all goes back, I suppose, to the natural reserve, even fear if you like, of machines taking over the human role. That's why so much data processing has been confined to the past to invoices and listings. Now, lots of people are now using computers to enable the criteria on which to base human decisions—and that's a big step forward in terms of trust between manager and machine. The next step will be the more widespread use of computers in building business models and deciding financial strategies.

I do wish, though, that executives would devote specific time to keeping themselves abreast of the potential of the industry's technological breakthroughs. If only users knew what their computers could do for them they should be a great deal happier—and so would we.

Francis: I must say you make the prospects sound really exciting. But let's get to the crux. If I am an MD, and felt that one of my machines could solve my problems, how on earth would I pay for it—particularly when my capital investment programme has been decimated, and all my colleagues are fighting for their own pet projects?

Jones: That's where our family concept comes into its own. With the Sperry Univac Series 90, for example, you can start with a small system and gradually extend your computing resources as your needs expand. In this way, you can budget your expenditure accurately, and even, over a long period instead of laying out a large sum on the powerful machine you may eventually need—a machine which you might under-utilise for months or even years if you bought it prematurely.

Francis: And what happens if in fact I decide that I cannot



Francis: But that's still capital investment, so I still have my problem?

Jones: Then if you prefer you can rent from us instead. With this range, any five-year rental contract is for a fixed sum, with a unique guarantee of no escalation clauses during the entire rental term. So you'll know your exact commitment for hardware irrespective of inflation, and, incidentally, get a wide range of software too without extra charge.

Francis: OK, I'm personally sold—but how can I evaluate the benefits you've described in quantifiable terms so that my co-directors, and shareholders can see tangible results over the next five years?

Jones: There are various ways of analysing cost-performance, but none of them are universally acceptable. If you want to quantify benefits to everyone's satisfaction, though, suggest you treat your data processing department as an independent profit centre. Allow your d.p. manager to charge out his department's services at commercial rates, even if only internally. You'll find that this procedure not only gives you a true picture but acts as a powerful incentive for your d.p. manager to see that your installation is fully utilised.

Francis: Well, nobody wants to suffer that fate. When can I reach for further information?

Further details of Sperry Univac Computer systems can be obtained from: The Publicity Department, Sperry Univac, Univac House, 160 Euston Road, London NW1

HOME NEWS

Children tidy village streets after lessons on litter

Tim Devlin, Correspondent

A two-hour-a-week course on litter for class AB at Ben-Ed junior school, Portlaid, has caused quite a sensation in that village.

The superintendent, Mr. John Devlin, said that the children were causing a great deal of trouble in the village by littering. He said that the children were not only littering but also causing a great deal of trouble in the village by littering.

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Day a week in industry for pupils proposed

By Our Education Correspondent

Children of 15 should be allowed to spend one day a week in industry as "pupil-apprentices", Colonel Richard Jackson, the new president of the Association of Education Commissioners, said yesterday.

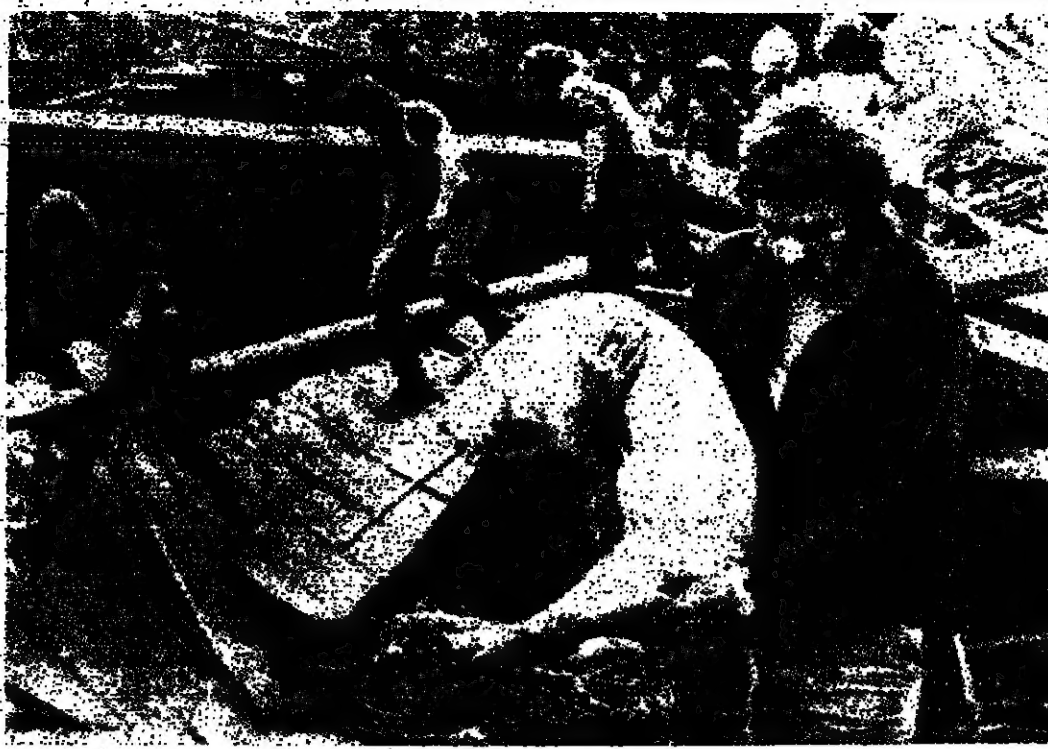
He told the association's annual conference in Eastbourne that the scheme would help to ease the financial crisis in education and prevent violent behaviour.

He described the frustration of pupils aged 15 plus who wanted to leave school as early as possible. They played truant, were unwilling to learn and were actively hostile in class.

He said: "We should aim to establish a system of pupil-apprentices, of pupils spending a day a week in their final year in industry, of their own choice where they work a full working day under the eye of a senior craftsman."

On Tuesday Mr. Mulley, Secretary of Schools for Education and Science, announced that legislation to allow 15-year-olds to leave six weeks earlier in the summer term, at the spring Bank holiday, is likely in the next session of Parliament.

WEST EUROPE



Farm workers in the Black Forest, southern Germany, sifting through the wreckage of a livestock farm destroyed by heavy storms which swept the area for two days this week.

Priority for increasing job satisfaction urged

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, June 25

Priority for measures to increase job satisfaction was advocated by Mr. Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labour Organisation, in his summing-up to the meeting of the International Labour Conference that ended today.

He said the three-week debate attended by delegates from 119 countries, had also emphasized the need to improve working conditions in rural areas of developing countries, where about half the world's population live.

Another point on which attention had been focused was effecting a big reduction in the occupational accident rate in agriculture, construction, engineering and mining.

There had also been a demand for new international standards on the working environment, possibly including the question of worker participation within the enterprise in decisions that concern safety, health and the humanization of work generally.

Mr. Blanchard said detailed proposals on these would be put to the International Labour Organisation's governing body.

"I have been struck by the similarity of views between countries whose levels of economic development are different", he added.

He believed that an international programme to realize these aims would demand both determination and time, 10 to 20 years or more.

A policy declaration approved by the conference called on those countries, about a third of the member states, that had not yet ratified the convention on equal pay for women to do so expeditiously.

Arrests follow poison threat to Coca Cola

Zurich, June 25.—The Swiss police said today that two West Germans had been arrested after threats had been made to poison thousands of bottles of Coca Cola in circulation in Britain and America unless a ransom of 15m Swiss francs (22,500,000) were paid into a Zurich bank account.

The threats were made in letters which arrived at a Zurich newspaper on April 23 and May 2, they added.

A police spokesman said a German cinema-film salesman, aged 38, was arrested on May 10 when he visited the bank in Zurich.

The spokesman added that a German journalist, aged 41, was arrested by French police on May 17 at the village of La Colle-sur-Loup near Nice. A German photographer, aged 29, was also arrested by the French but had been released.

Spanish police accused of violating law

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 25

Police in Barcelona have handed over four Basque students to the military authorities for trial in connexion with alleged separatist activities, ecclesiastical sources in Madrid said today.

One of the four, Señor Pedro Aulestia Urrutia, from the Basque town of Ondarroa, is reported to have been taken into custody by police in Barcelona on June 14. The sources asserted that he was held for seven days before being charged and transferred to the Modelo prison in Barcelona pending court martial.

If true, this is a violation of the fundamental laws of the Franco regime, which provide a theoretical guarantee of habeas corpus by ruling that the police may not hold prisoners for more than 72 hours without charging them.

The four were among at least 14 Basque students picked up and interrogated in Barcelona during the past 11 days in connexion with subversion, the sources added.

According to Basque sources, a young barmaid from the town of Mundaca, in the province of Vizcaya, was held for one month before being charged in a magistrate's court. They identified her as Señora Maria Carmen Arriaga, now in Basauri prison, Bilbao.

The theoretical habeas corpus guarantee does not apply in the Basque provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa, which were placed under a state of emergency by decree two months ago.

In the Vizcaya town of Ceanuri, eight Civil Guards, armed with machine guns, carried out an unannounced search of a nursery school several days ago without a warrant, which is not required under the state of emergency. The five small children attending the school that day looked on.

Basque priests in General Franco's special prison at Zamora for Roman Catholic clergymen threatened this week to begin a hunger strike as soon as the date of the court martial of two well-known Basque activists was announced. The priests signed a note, smuggled out of the prison, in which they expressed the hope that political prisoners in other parts of Spain would join them in their protest.

The planned hunger strike is related to the impending court martial of José Antonio Garmendia and Señor Angel Orasgui, accused in connexion with the fatal shooting of a Civil Guard last year.

Basque nationalists contend that Señor Garmendia is mentally defective as a result of the loss of brain tissue when he was shot through the head at the time of his capture. They argue that he is not fit to be tried and any statements which he made to the police should not be accepted in evidence.

Both Señor Garmendia and Señor Orasgui have been acknowledged as members by ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

Sakharov plea to Amnesty

Moscow, June 25.—Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, appealed to the London-based Amnesty International today to send a representative to Moscow to protect the interests of the small Amnesty branch in the city.

"The world should know that the Amnesty people in Moscow are more severely persecuted than anywhere", he told Western reporters.

Virgin peak conquered

Islamabad, June 25.—A six-member Japanese team has climbed the 23,221ft Mount Kampe Dior, the first expedition to scale the virgin peak, Kailash Ende.

The Hiroshima mountaineers conquered the peak on June 14. They made their assault from the south face of the peak, involving an almost sheer climb of over 3,200ft.—AP.

Minister boosts councils' morale

By Christopher Warman

The local government received a morale boost to its flagging efforts yesterday from the Secretary of State for the Environment, when he addressed the annual meeting of the Association of District Councils at Brighton.

Crosland, who has not forgiven completely for remarks telling local authorities that the "British system" was "much of the facts of the economic situation."

First he made clear his debt for the delegates, and added: "I have been astounded by the way in which almost every local authority has certain sections of the public and the public against."

Local authorities were "not carrying out a vast range of tasks uncomplainingly and efficiently," he said.

And it remains responsible for the "British system" of local government, he said. The complaints about local government were "not worse by far than we should have local government and"

established instead a centrally controlled prefecture system on the French model."

Many of the charges made against local government were in fact against decisions outside the authorities' power, such as reorganization. "Reorganization is a fact and I do not have any problems to make it affect one major operation."

I doubt if the patient is yet strong enough to undergo another. The fact remains that local government gets the blame for a misguided decision of central government."

Recognizing that in the past local government had been asked to alter its rate of spending too rapidly, the minister turned to the prospects for the future.

"The climate is a cold one," he said. The priority claims of central government have to be the balance of payments and then industrial investment. Only after that could more resources be devoted to public and private consumption.

Local authorities accounted consumption. Unless and until we sort out our economic problems the prospect for local authority spending will remain grim," he said.

Council spending had risen much more quickly than the national income. Although it was not easy to do so, he said, the Government had taken seriously the Government's warnings about spending for this year and acted in a most responsible manner.

"But in some cases," he added, "the rate revenue which they are raising seems hard to reconcile with our guidelines on spending." Such councils might simply be protecting themselves against the possible acceleration of inflation, but if they had any money left over next April they must use it to hold down rates and not to finance consumption beyond that allowed under next year's rate-support grant settlement.

"If, however, the money has been used to finance over-spending in 1975-6," he said, "the effects will be very different. We cannot eat our cake and have it. If spending has gone up too fast this year it will have to go up correspondingly slower or not at all next year."

Desirable projects would have to be postponed, some plans would have to be cut, and the Government might have to delay putting into effect some legislation already enacted.

"The protest of the ratepayers will perhaps be supplemented by cries of anguish from those who find their expectations of better services disappointed," he said.

"Very often your immediate reward, like ours, will be unpopular. The real rewards for both of us will be the knowledge that we have done our utmost to help to overcome the awesome problems which face our country."

Cardinal Suenens, Bishop of Malines and one of the most progressive of Roman Catholic churchmen, spoke warmly yesterday of the so-called Charismatic Movement which is distrusted by many of the more orthodox churchmen.

He was in London to introduce two new books, his own work on the movement, *A New Pentecost?* and a biography of himself by Elizabeth Hamilton.

The cardinal said he was impressed by the movement in the United States. It began there in the late 1960s and places renewed emphasis on spontaneity and informality in religious observance and prayer. It also encourages greater participation by the congregation.

Cardinal Suenens said he believed that the influence of this movement of Christian renewal could lead slowly to a renewal of the liturgy, making it more vital, vivid and spontaneous.

He emphasized that the Charismatic movement required "guidance and discernment" and appealed to bishops and priests to take part.

"In past centuries enthusiastic movements have first opposed and then left the Church," he said. "We should be one while we still can. There are not two churches, one charismatic and the other institutional. There is only one."

He predicted that the charismatic renewal would, by assisting, slowly affect the liturgical, sacramental, pastoral and even social life at the Church. It represented in part a return to the ideas of the early Christians.

"If the hierarchy had been open to what was true in the vision of Martin Luther, there might have been no Reformation," he said.

He admitted that the majority feeling within the papal Curia was not warm to the charismatic movement. It had been a step of courage for the Pope to invite the cardinal to celebrate Mass for 2,000 followers of the movement in St Peter's at Pentecost.

Cardinal Suenens said he was confident that followers of this movement were faithful in a deep sense. He believed that charismatic renewal could bring together the right and left.

Asked whether the rapid growth of the movement was an indication of the institutional church, he replied that the Christian Church was more than a sociological or democratic entity. "Without the impulse of the Holy Spirit we should be nowhere," he said.

Wide support expected for new Anglican Prayer Book

Staff Reporter

A new alternative service book for the Book of Common Prayer is available for use within the Church of England by 1980 survey at present being ed out by a working party the General Synod reveals.

A questionnaire to determine the question has been sent to 43 dioceses in England. The results are expected by the end of August, and the working party will report to the General Synod next February.

Bishop of Durham, Dr J. Ibbotson, chairman of the working party, said yesterday he expected support for the new services to be on a large scale.

He estimated that about a quarter of the parishes in his own diocese used alternative services already available, although they might retain the traditional Communion service on occasions.

However, he emphasized that the working party was taking great care to ensure that the traditional Prayer Book was not superseded totally.

The same point was made in the letter signed by the Rt. Rev. Elliott-Brown, secretary of the working party, which accompanied the questionnaire to parishes. He wrote: "It is emphasized that this book would not have the same kind of authority as the Book of Common Prayer. It alone supersedes it. The 1662 services must remain available and it is hoped that they will be used on occasions by parishes that use the new services."

If there is substantial demand, an interim service book could be produced in 1977 containing alternative forms of Communion, Matins, Evensong and the collects.

The full alternative services book would also contain baptism, confirmation, marriage and funeral services, the Psalms and the Catechism.



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Integrated Environmental Design IED

By a Staff Reporter

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THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL, ENGLAND & WALES

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WEST EUROPE

Indignant Communist reaction in Lisbon to overseas comment

From Michael Binyon
Lisbon, June 25

The dispute in France over the document on communist tactics published in the Paris edition of *Republique* has led to heightened feelings against the foreign press here. The Communist-controlled Lisbon papers today gave great prominence to the matter, and one included a strong attack on *The Times*.

Most papers reported the arguments in France without comment, though giving prominence to the Tass denial of the document's authenticity. Then *O Seculo*, one of the largest circulation dailies, had a long article on Dr Kissinger's "pre-occupation" with the possibility that Portugal might fall into the hands of the Communists, and coupled this with an attack on a leading Brazilian paper and *The Times*. Significantly this follows the Revolutionary Council's denunciation of foreign correspondents who distort the news "intentionally prejudicing the image of Portugal in the world."

Under a headline "Slanders of *The Times*" the article quotes selected passages from Tuesday's leading article, which it said maintained that the decision of the Revolutionary Council to reject a dictatorship of the proletariat was a victory for the Socialist Party. Describing *The Times* as an independent London newspaper, which had "inverted commas" around the word "independent," *O Seculo* selected four paragraphs from various parts of the article, ending with *The Times*'s warning about the creation of a military dictatorship.

Dr Raul Rego, the Socialist editor of *Republique*, today told *The Times* that he was surprised by the reaction of the

French and Portuguese Communist Parties to the publication of the document, since it had already been published by *La Notte* in Italy three weeks ago. He was not convinced by Moscow's denial. "There was no judgment on the authenticity of the document or answer to the charges in it," he said.

Our Paris Correspondent writes: For the third consecutive day, *Le Quotidien de Paris* has published a special number of *Republique* as an insert, with an article by Dr Raul Rego, across the top of its front page.

The controversy here over the alleged secret Soviet document published on Monday shows no signs of abating. The French Communist Party is obviously determined to exploit it to the hilt in order to brand Portugal cannot hope to discover the unity of the former opponents of fascism. "At that time the sole objective was to bring down fascism and recover freedom. But one would risk losing this new freedom if one attempted to compel the Portuguese to think and act in the same way," he states.

State's costly foibles aired by French report

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 25

The annual report of the Cour des Comptes, the state auditing board, is an inexhaustible fund of information about the ludicrous and costly foibles of the French administration. The latest report, which M. Desiré Arnaud, the board's president, has just submitted to President Giscard d'Estaing, once again provides a rich harvest for the edification or indignation of the taxpayer.

The prevailing malady appears to be a weakness for paying private consultancy organizations substantial fees to carry out feasibility and other studies which could have been done for nothing by the state's own experts.

Amid the financial blunders highlighted in this year's report, which also lists the use of public funds in 1973, the board mentions that a feasibility study on the reorganization of the Ministry for Environment was entrusted not to the state's own experts but to a private firm for 123,356 francs (about £12,000) on the day after the publication of a decree concerning this reorganization. The state Planning Commission, moreover, bought from a private firm of consultants copies of studies carried out three years before by the administration.

Signor Saragat returning to revive his party

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 25

The former Italian President Giuseppe Saragat will return from the political wilderness to relaunch his Social Democrat Party after its setback in last week's regional elections, party members said tonight.

Signor Saragat will be elected president at party executive meeting on Friday, in which the present secretary, Signor Flavio Orlandi, who gave the party a strong right-wing flavour, will give up his post. His place will be taken by Signor Mario Tanassi, hitherto party president.

Party members spoke tonight of a desire to show that democratic parties are capable of producing the reforms that the country needs.

Vatican affirms existence of the devil

Rome, June 25.—The Vatican today reaffirmed that the devil exists. The assertion was made in the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano*, in which an expert of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, formerly known as the Holy Office, traced the history of the devil's existence in demonology over the centuries.

"The existence of the devil's world is revealed as a fact of dogma in the Gospel," the article said. It was a central tenet of the faith of the church and of its conception of redemption.

Contemporary studies by scholars and theologians casting doubt on the existence of the devil "could not, but trouble people's souls," the article added.—Reuter.

OVERSEAS

FAO chief sees no early end to hunger

From Patricia Clough
Rome, June 25

Dr Addeke Boerma, the director-general of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization, shook the World Food Council today by declaring that its aim—to eradicate world hunger in 10 years—cannot be achieved.

Efforts to produce more food must be accompanied by an all-out drive for economic and social development in the poorer nations, he said.

Dr Boerma's warning came in the middle of the inaugural session of the World Food Council, set up by the World Food Conference last November to put into action its strategy to feed 500 million starving or undernourished people and produce sufficient food for the world's future population.

"The conference's aim, that 'within a decade no child will go to bed hungry, no family will fear for its next day's bread and no human being's future will be stunted by malnutrition' sounds beautiful," Dr Boerma told me. "But the problem is not just of food production but of purchasing power. There are so many people, the population increase is still going on, there will be more unemployment and under-employment, and if the social and economic problems are not tackled equally vigorously our council will be out on a limb."

Dr Boerma's warning may come as a cold shower to delegates of 36 countries assembled in Rome to discuss immediate food aid to the starving, how to produce and distribute cheaper fertilizers and increase the world's food output.

Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry for Overseas Development, who heads the British delegation, said Dr Boerma's comments were "pessimistic but realistic. I hope he is wrong. I hope the target can be met."

Dr Boerma recalled that he had addressed the World Food Conference before he was aware that it was going to set such a target. "But I warned them over and over again, never to forget that the problem of hunger cannot be solved just with food production and distribution."

A novel topic in this year's report is the denunciation by the board of the methods of financing the French side of the European Airbus and the Mercure passenger aircraft projects. For the Airbus, the state advanced free of interest to one firm 1,667m francs for the fuselage, and 100m francs to another for the jet engines. It is unlikely ever to recover these sums, as repayment is provided for only after the sale of the first 130 fuselages and 325 engines, which is an unlikely prospect.

As for the Mercure, Dassault's new medium-range passenger aircraft, the company was given 503m francs, repayable after the sale of the first 45 aircraft. In fact, only 10 have been purchased by Air France under considerable Government pressure and assembly has now been stopped.

Investigations will also look into the possibility that lightning struck the aircraft just before it crashed, as several eye-witnesses have claimed. They are doubtful, however, whether this could have been the sole cause of the crash.

The aircraft was coming in to land on a flight from New Orleans when it suddenly went out of control, turned upside down, and crashed heavily on to an express road, narrowly missing several cars. Officials said today that 110 passengers and members of the crew had been killed, including a two-month-old infant not on the passenger list. There were 14 survivors, all of them in hospital.

The flight recorder and the cockpit voice recordings were both recovered intact and were flown to Washington by George Van Epps, the head of the inquiry set up by the National Transportation Safety Board, said he knew of no communication between the pilot and the control tower that suggested any mechanical trouble as the aircraft came in to land.

"There is no indication from the control tower that an emergency was declared," he said. Kennedy airport has a standard instrument landing system that is intended to guide aircraft down in bad weather.

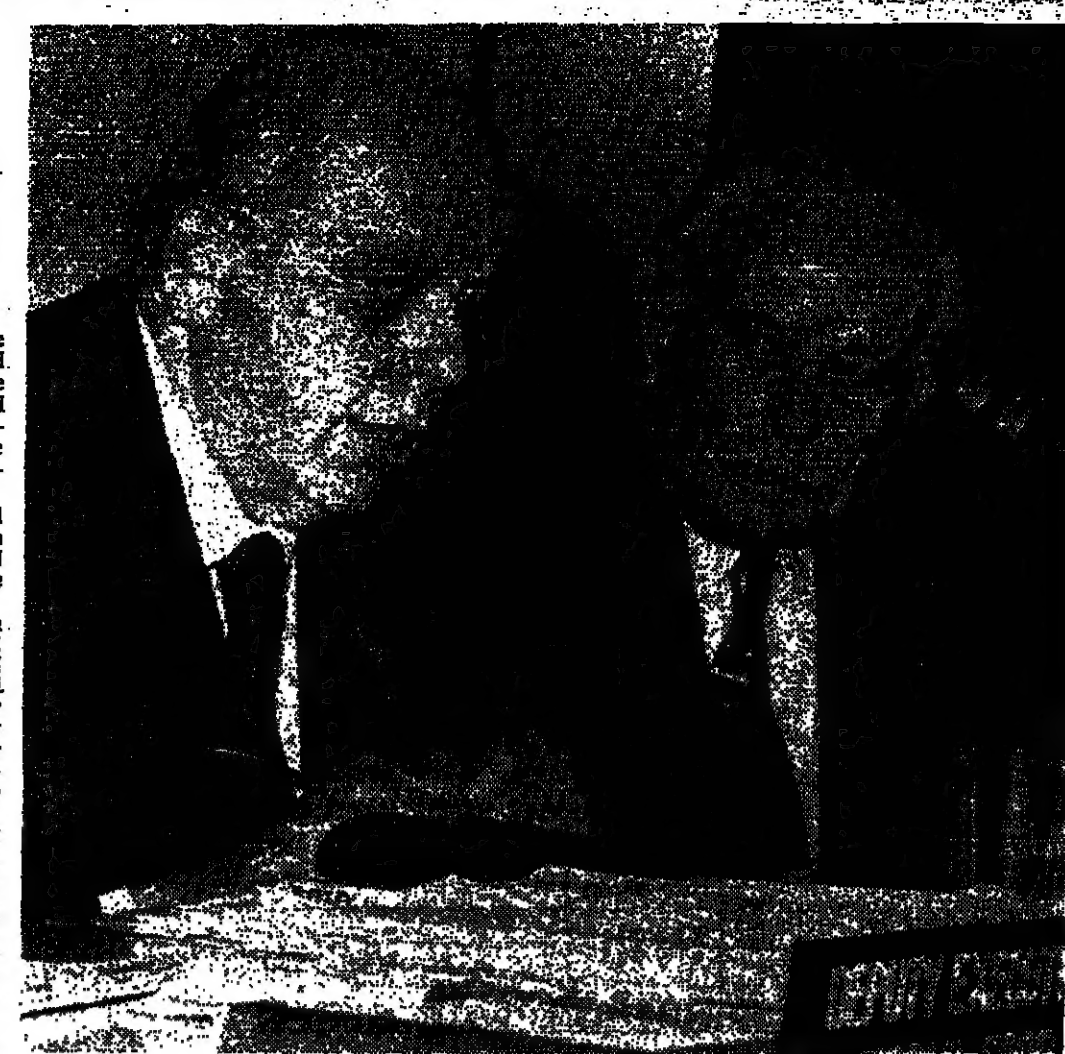
The aircraft disintegrated and burst into flames when it hit the ground, scattering debris and human bodies over a wide area.

Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent, writes: If the investigators attribute the crash to lightning, it will be a fairly rare cause. Lightning strikes on aircraft are common but seldom result in damage. Unless they are particularly severe, they go unreported usually.

The metal surface of the aircraft acts as a conductor, around which the lightning charge runs and dissipates. The most vulnerable areas are those made of non-conducting composite materials, such as radar domes and windshields.

By far the greatest danger to aircraft from lightning comes when the charge runs into a fuel tank and ignites the vapour there. Particular care is taken in welding in these areas during manufacture to eradicate gaps between pieces of metal across which lightning could arc, causing a spark.

Many of the world's airlines have installed in their airliners in recent years a system which uses a flame detector installed in the fuel tanks. This releases inerting gas to suppress a fire in the tanks.



Dr Boerma, the director-general of FAO addressing the World Food Council's opening session in Rome yesterday. At right is Mr John Hannan, of America, the director of the conference.

Dr Boerma agreed that his annual frankness was partly due to the fact that his term as director-general of the FAO expires at the end of the year "and I have nothing else in mind but concern for others, especially the poor in the world."

Much of the task of eliminating hunger, he told delegates, goes beyond the direct mandate of the World Food Council. "As has been said many times before, there must be an all-out drive for economic and social development in the poorer nations so that, for example, people everywhere have enough work to afford to buy the food they need."

"Without such a drive, even the target of an average growth rate of food production in developing countries of 3.5 per cent a year, that was put to the World Food Conference, will not be enough if all are to be properly fed."

"To speak frankly, Mr President, it is clear that such a transformation cannot be brought about within the next 10 years. And I would not like to say when even the 3.5 per cent target can be met."

The council's minimum target of 10 million tons of grain a year as food aid to developing countries was a last year's measure for a last year's need, he said. "But still much too low for reasonable standards of nutrition in the developing countries."

"It thus seems to be inescapable that the most urgent need is for a massive increase in food aid on a guaranteed basis—a need, however, that can be progressively diminished as the longer term measures for a lasting increase in food production in developing countries hopefully begin to take greater effect," he stated.

Dr Boerma also warned the world about thinking that the food situation was no longer urgent. The immediate food crisis that faced the council was a crisis of food and fertilizers. Prices of food and fertilizers have been dropping and forecasts for this year's crops are encouraging. But, he said, experience over the past few years has taught that nothing could be more shortsighted than to relax.

He also criticized some developing countries for failing to invest sufficient resources in agriculture and for not applying far-reaching agricultural reforms.

As far as the more developed countries were concerned, there were "hopeful signs," he said, as more of them realized the need to provide larger entry to their markets of raw materials and processed products from developing nations.

Greece told of EEC entry plans

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 25

Dr Garrett FitzGerald, the Irish Foreign Minister who is chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, arrived in Athens today to notify the Greek Government that its application for full membership of the European Communities had been received and was under consideration.

He told reporters at Athens airport where he was met by Mr Biliotis, the Greek Foreign Minister: "We decided yesterday to acknowledge the application of Greece and asked the Commission to draft a report to notify the Greek Government of the application and the negotiations in between two and three years."

He took the opportunity to attend the sessions of the mixed Greece-EEC Parliamentary Committee which began in Athens today for the first time in eight years. This was one of the instruments of Greek Association with the Community which fell into abeyance when the military dictatorship was imposed in Greece in 1967.

The Greek application for integration in the community

has brought unfavourable reaction from Turkey where it is seen as a hostile political manoeuvre in the context of Greek-Turkish antagonism.

Greek leaders and officials have emphasised that this interpretation is not only arbitrary but wrong, seeing that Greece would be willing to help Turkey to join the community whenever she feels that the state of her economy would justify it.

This was explained in great detail to Mr Reginald Maudslayi, the Conservative shadow Foreign Secretary, who has been having talks with Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, Cabinet members and the Opposition.

White farmer is killed by guerrillas in Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, June 25

A white farmer has been killed by guerrillas in Rhodesia's north-eastern border area. A Government spokesman said today that English-born Mr Alan Howe, aged 56, was killed on his farm near Chatsworth, about 70 miles from Salisbury.

He was found by his wife at about 6.30 pm yesterday. His death brings to 17 the number of white civilians killed by guerrillas since fighting was resumed in December 1972. Four more guerrillas have been killed by the security forces.

Senator Desmond Lardner-Burke, Minister of Law and Order, told Parliament today that reasonable and constructive activity would not be tolerated in future under cover of the defence.

Calling for the state of emergency, now 10 years old, to be renewed for another year, the minister said that black leaders who had recently travelled abroad had demanded at the Commonwealth conference and at the United Nations that sanc-

tions should be strictly enforced and increased in severity. These outbursts indicated clearly where these leaders stood.

He said that these men had talked openly of provoking terrorism if their demands were not met. The Government had been extremely forbearing in not reacting to this provocation because it had the overall interests of all the people in mind. However, this restraint could not continue indefinitely.

Mr Lardner-Burke said the emergency powers were needed to deal with guerrilla activity and the state of emergency was now being renewed for another year. Mr Micah Bebe, a black member of Parliament, said Rhodesian blacks were subjected to much ill-treatment from certain quarters because of the state of emergency.

The state of emergency, which was imposed on the eve of the unilateral declaration of independence in November, 1965, was renewed.

Rhodesia is to increase its defence spending for the next year by 2.5 per cent. Defence is the fifth largest single vote in the Estimates released today.

Bishop's wife is expelled from S-W Africa

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, June 25

Mrs Carolyn Wood, the American wife of the Right Rev Richard Wood, Bishop Suffragan of Damaraland in South-West Africa, was put on board an aircraft to Johannesburg at Windhoek tonight after two days' defiance of an order expelling her from the territory.

Mrs Wood and the bishop were given seven days' notice last week to quit South-West Africa. No reasons were given. The bishop drove into Beaufort West on Monday half an hour before the deadline expired, but Mrs Wood decided to sit tight with her two-year-old daughter, Rachel.

The afternoon the police arrived at the bishop's official residence and arrested her. She was given time to pack a few belongings before being driven off with her daughter in a police car.

The United States Embassy in Pretoria has asked the South African Government why she has been expelled, Mr G. W. Bowdler, the Ambassador, said.

Wilson call for a new start with Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 25

President Amin announced tonight that he had received a message from Mr Wilson offering to put relations between Uganda and Britain on a "new and better foundation" once the threat of execution has been lifted from Mr Demas Cecil Hills, the British lecturer sentenced to death for treason.

Mr Wilson's message was in reply to President Amin's latest telegram to the Queen.

According to Uganda radio tonight, the Prime Minister welcomed General Amin's assurance that he and the people of Uganda are in no way opposed to Britain or to Mr Hills. General Amin's message was "more than friendly relations with Uganda," Mr Wilson said. He agreed with President Amin that it was time to open a new chapter in their relationship.

Britain was ready to send experts to Kampala at short notice to examine Uganda's food situation, Mr Wilson said. He also offered to supply British military equipment to the Uganda army.

In a sincere desire to find a way through our difficulties, I can assure you that Mr Callaghan's side of the fence will be opened to Uganda once I know that Mr Hills' life has been spared and that he will not be executed.

Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, added: "I am willing to discuss the whole range of political, economic, cultural and technical problems with General Amin."

The message, continued by Uganda radio, was "a new chapter in our relationship. The President had received from other heads of state, stating that these indicated how much the world was hoping that he would show mercy. Once we are willing to make a fresh start in our relations with Uganda, we can have one when the way is clear for Mr Callaghan's visit."

The message has been interpreted as a diplomatic move in response to President Amin's call yesterday which appeared to indicate a wish to smooth over the crisis between the two countries.

Earlier today, a Uganda military spokesman said, in Kampala, that two British warships and troops were now in the Kenya port of Mombasa.

His statement, broadcast by Uganda radio, repeated the British Government's earlier denial in Whitehall that General Sir Chandos Hills, during his visit to Kampala, had threatened that Britain would use troops based in Kenya against Uganda. If President Amin did not change his decision, British troops would be sent to the Queen's Park, Buckingham Palace on their mission to see President Amin. They spent 15 minutes at the Palace.

The Queen had earlier flown from Balmoral to Heathrow airport, where she was met by a British delegation. She was within minutes of her arrival in London.

Robert Fisk writes: General Hills and Major Githams last night made a dramatic appeal to the Queen at Buckingham Palace on their mission to see President Amin. They spent 15 minutes at the Palace.

The Queen had earlier flown from Balmoral to Heathrow airport, where she was met by a British delegation. She was within minutes of her arrival in London.

for national reconstruction and a peaceful revolution, force for the defence of the interests of the working masses.

Having experienced the hardship of armed struggle, Frelimo appreciated the value of peace, he said. It would undertake a policy aimed at establishing a new society based on justice and was in favour of complete world disarmament. Mozambique would be secular state but freedom to practise any religion, or none, would be guaranteed.

Although the people were winning political power, the power would have economic power and the administration of education, health, judiciary and other administrative machinery still escaped their control.

The complex administrative machinery, he said, was designed solely to serve foreign domination, irrespective of the good will of the practitioners.

It was necessary to avoid being carried away by euphoria of independence, co-headed analysis of conditions within the country, seen by Frelimo, was needed.

The new Constitution has been published which says that foreign capital will be allowed within the framework of a party's economic policy, as the right to own private property will be recognized so far as it is not used against the interests of the state.

President Machel said his party would be an instrument of the state.

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Move to expand W Berlin trade with East

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, June 25

Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, arrived in West Berlin today to discuss long-term plans for ensuring and expanding the city's vitality. He will be seeing leading industrialists and businessmen and representatives of the city Senate and the Chamber of Commerce.

Proposals have been worked out since a similar meeting last December. At a conference tomorrow these proposals will be examined and, if they are approved, the measures to be taken will be decided.

Emphasis is being put on a cooperation centre which will help medium and small-sized Berlin enterprises to take part in trade with the East. It would also promote research in the field of energy resources and pollution.

Thirty-five experts in the various fields have been appointed since December, and German industry in

general has shown itself cooperative, according to informed sources.

In East Berlin, talks on an agreement on rescue measures along the border have been resumed between representatives of the Senate and East Germany after a break of four months. The urgency of such an agreement was demonstrated again recently when a Turkish boy drowned in a border river.

Our Bonn Correspondent writes: The next general election in West Germany will take place on October 3 next year, if a devolution is accepted by Herr Schmidt. The Chancellor announced this today at a press conference in Bonn.

Normally, the election would take place on the Sunday before the fourth anniversary of the last election on November 19, 1972. The motive for bringing the date forward is to ease difficulties attached to campaigning in winter.

Parties launch drive to remove Mrs Gandhi

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, June 25

The non-communist Indian Opposition parties decided today to launch a "nationwide struggle" for a week, beginning on Sunday, to press for the resignation of Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, after her failure to get an unconditional "yes" from the Supreme Court against a lower court judgment disqualifying her from office.

The parties are Congress (Organisation), Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, the Socialist Party and Akali Dal.

Representatives of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam from Tamil Nadu also took part in the meeting. They said they would announce their former association with the movement later.

Mr Morarji Desai, former Deputy Prime Minister, will lead the movement.

Israelis see Stern gang assassins as heroes

Continued from page 1

specialized in political assassinations, took a four-column advertisement in the newspaper *Haaretz* to urge the public to "come in multitudes."

Government involvement has turned what might have passed as a normal humanitarian gesture after 30 years into a controversial national occasion. It illustrates the complete shift in Jewish attitudes to the former terrorist movement.

At the time of the killing, when other young Jews were fighting in the British Army against Nazism, the men who are now regarded as national heroes were denounced bitterly by Zionist leaders. Dr Chaim Weizmann, who later became Israel's first President, described Lord Moyne's assassination as "one of the worst disasters to befall us in recent years."

Israelis I have spoken to do not believe that the glorification of the murderers will detract from Israel's worldwide campaign against Palestinian terrorism. They regard Arab terrorist aims and methods as ignoble and indiscriminate compared with those of Mr Hakim and Mr Ben-Zuri.

An Israeli radio commentator, reporting on the transfer of the bodies, said the two men had carried out the assassination "in the name of freedom against British colonialism and in support of the Jewish claims to the land of Israel."

Their idealism, discipline and courage impressed even the Egyptians, who were then shaking under British rule," he said. "The bitter arguments over the morality of the deed have passed. What remains now is the memory of two heroic young men and their sacrifice."

Another radio commentator, giving the background to the assassination, said Lord Moyne's fate was sealed when he was reported to have asked: "What will I do with a million Jews?"

A reference to the belief that he was opposed to the rescue of Jewish victims of the Nazis was made in the report.

Two men have been broadcast by radio and Army radio services during the day. As one of the murderers expressed thanks to the Israeli Government and especially Mr Peres, the Defence Minister, for arranging the return of the bodies.

In another interview Mr Natan Yellin-Mor, the former head of the Stern gang, was asked why he had joined the fact that he had joined the murder of Jewish leaders in Palestine had condemned it. He replied: "The fact that the bodies are being brought back for a state funeral is proof enough our action was not in vain and the sacrifice of their lives was not for nothing."

Asked whether, in hindsight, the assassination was justified, he said: "In fact, I believe it was one of the most daring acts of Israel's struggle to achieve independence. Lord Moyne was not 'executed' as a person, but as the representative of British imperialism."

Lord Moyne's daughter was also killed in the attack.

Peter Stafford writes from New York: United Nations of today expressed embarrassment over reports that United Nations had provided a guard of honour for the bodies of the bodies. Dr Ki Waldheim, the Austrian General, had not been consulting in advance, they said, and would not have given his permission.

Mr William Powell, the spokesman, said: "I think he certainly would have opposed in the case of next year."

The officials were trying to find out what had really happened. An urgent message had been sent to General En Silas, the Finnish General, who commands United Nations troops in Sinai, to get a reply from him.

Mr Powell said: "The United Nations troops at any point between the Egyptian-Israeli forces at which an change of this sort was carried out. The question was what should have been a guard of honour."

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OVERSEAS

Indo-China
refugees
face typhoon
season

Patrick Brogan
Singapore, June 25
The last tents for Indo-
Chinese refugees were taken
down this week on Guam, in
the western Pacific. But for the
70 refugees further east on
a island there will still
be to shelter from the
onset of the typhoon season
have a long wait ahead
of them. They are waiting
for the United States.
The head of the refugee
administration, Mr. Taft,
said here that she
d to close all the refugee
camps and wind up the opera-
tion this autumn. As she
said that only 700 refugees
were being resettled
annually, and a total of
2 were still in camps on
15, it is unlikely that her
will come true.
The four camps in America
full. The voluntary organ-
isms, which find sponsors
the refugees and see to
welfare, all report that it
is increasingly difficult to find
sponsors.
The figures are quite impres-
sive. A total of 131,399 refugees
of its Pacific possessions)
ine 15, and 32,121 of them
been resettled perma-
ly in America. A further
have gone to other coun-
tries, but far fewer than the
0 people who, the Govern-
ment hoped, would be taken in
European countries, Australia
and Canada.
A machine for resettling
ees is at least working
and the computers have
bed names and addresses.
Those who asked what they
do to help have now
received a letter from Mrs. Taft
g: "On behalf of the
ent, I would like to
as my deep appreciation
your interest in helping".
The letter goes on to say:
12,000 Americans have
id sponsorship assistance.
an all indeed, take heart
is clear manifestation of
trong continuing commit-
in this country, to the
ple of maintaining an open
to those from abroad who
live in freedom."
out 2,000 refugees have
to be returned to Viet-
and the authorities are
giving their transit through
United Nations High Com-
missioner for Refugees. Some
unhappy experiences have
sponsors, some of whom
it is a fine opportunity
quite cheap labour.
ty of those settled so far
professional people. A high
rion of South Vietnamese
fled the country, and
of them are settling in
25 agricultural districts
their services are in high
nd. They have, first, to
an American medical
situation and a test in-
sh.

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, June 25
Six months after the cyclone
called Tracy devastated large
areas of Darwin on Christmas
Day last year, the city and its
people have still not entirely
recovered from the shock.
On January 3, after Australia's
biggest air lift and road
evacuation, there were only
11,000 people left in the city.
This week, it is estimated that
32,000 people are back in
Darwin, but they are living like
refugees in a city of ruins.
Not one new house has been
built since the only new
starting on the construction
camps for the 1,500 building
workers who will rebuild
Darwin. The suburbs are shanty
towns of iron, timber and
canvas, and the city is badly
damaged.
The people of Darwin are
bitter and angry, blaming
Carter for political procrastina-
tion, and the Darwin recon-
struction commission for exces-
sive red tape.
They also blame the men who
are planning the new city for
being too academic and un-
realistic in their ideas. Dr. Ella
Black, the new Mayor of Dar-
win, said: "The planners are
marvellous little academics who
spend their lives advising
politicians, but I think our
politicians would be well ad-
vised to get rid of all of them."
They don't relate to people.
What Darwin wants is the old
Darwin only better. They don't
want a planners' dream.
Mr. Percy Powell, chief
of the Darwin reconstruction
commission, says it may keep to

Six months after cyclone disaster
the planners plod on planning
Darwin still city of ruins

the decision to rebuild only
cyclone proof buildings well
above the surge line that would
be hit by a combined big tide
and a cyclone-driven tidal wave.
It is easy to say that a cyclone
of the dimensions of Tracy may
never recur. But it could hap-
pen again during the first week
of the new season which is
coming.
"October and November will
bring soaking, non-stop rains.
People say that cyclone warn-
ings will give them time to
evacuate the surge zone primary
area, but almost everyone com-
pletely ignored the initial warn-
ing when Tracy struck."
Of the 12,000 pre-cyclone
dwelling units in Darwin, the
commission estimates that 9,000
were destroyed by Tracy, and
the remaining 3,000 badly
damaged.
Obviously, the task of recon-
structing an entire city cannot
be handled by Darwin people
alone; it must be a national
enterprise conceived, financed,
controlled and directed by the
national Government.
This plan is now entering its
second stage, the building stage,
which the commission sees con-
tinuing until 1978. House build-
ing will have priority.
The commission is working on
the basis that it will build at
least as many houses as were
destroyed.
The programme this year is to
make existing dwellings rela-
tively safe, but by the middle of
1978, the commission believes
the reconstruction of a modern
cyclone-proof city will be well
advanced.

Ceasefire agreed in Beirut
to stop renewed clashes

Beirut, June 25.—A ceasefire
to end the latest violence
in Beirut's southern suburbs was
negotiated today by the
Lebanese-Palestinian coordina-
tion committee. But an official
announcement said that "some
shots and explosions can still be
heard".
The ceasefire was agreed after
the coordination committee held
a series of meetings with
"various groups" which the
announcement did not identify.
As a result of the meetings,
presided over by Major General
Saïd Nourallah, the Interior
Minister, internal security forces
were sent into the Shiyah and
Ain al-Hanoun areas where
the fighting erupted yesterday
after a three week lull.
Two civilians were killed and
five members of the security
forces were among those
wounded yesterday and today.
Wafa, the coordination agency,
said the coordination committee
met at the request of
the Palestinian side to discuss
the latest clashes.
Leftists and right-wingers
have accused each other of
starting the shooting, but it has

been extremely difficult, even
for observers on the spot, to
determine where the firing was
coming from. The al-Rummaneh
and Shiyah areas saw some of the most persistent
shooting last month between
right-wing Phalangists and left-
wing gunmen.
The latest violence has added
urgency to the efforts
of Mr. Rashid Karami, the Prime
Minister-designate, to form a
new government. Today he en-
tered his fifth week of trying
to break the deadlock between
the mainly Christian Phalan-
gists and the predominantly
Muslim left-wingers.
Beirut, June 25.—Colonel
Gadafi, the Libyan leader, has
decided to suspend financial
aid to the Palestine Liberation
Organization (P.L.O.), the Cairo
newspaper Al-Ahram said
today.
The order came "after the
P.L.O. refused to bow to his pre-
sures and carry out various
demands which he made and
which the organization con-
sidered a deviation from the
pan-Arab national line," the
newspaper reported.—UPI.

In brief
North Korea on
US 'aggression'

Peking, June 25.—North
Korea asserted today that
United States aggression had
driven the situation in divided
Korea to the brink of war. Mr.
Hyon Jun Kuik, the North
Korean ambassador to Peking,
told a press conference that
many senior generals had
visited South Korea to oversee
war preparations.
He accused them of aggrava-
ting tension between the two
Korean states.

Conference doubts
Mexico City, June 25.—Miss
Germaine Greer, the Australian
ambassador, said today that the
International Women's Year
conference now being held here
was not likely to help
oppressed women in the world.
She said the delegations were
"representative of govern-
ments, not of women."
Martial law lifted
Tananarive, June 25.—The
Malagasy Government has
ordered martial law to be lifted
from tomorrow. It was imposed
six months ago after the murder
of Colonel Richard Ratsiman-
drava, the head of state.
Soviet oil pledge
Budapest, June 25.—Mr. Kosy-
gin, the Soviet Prime Minister,
told the Cominform council to-
day that Russia would in-
crease its oil shipments to other
members of the eastern block's
counterpart of the EEC.
Wheels stop turning
Buenos Aires, June 25.—
Argentina's transport workers
went on strike today. A stop-
page by the country's journal-
ists is continuing.
Former President Thieu's
and shared by peasants

gon, June 25.—The
authorities have
had a propaganda cam-
paign against the former South
Vietnamese regime and its
can backers.
feature of it is "people's
renewal" summoned for
the destruction of villages
of the United States and
administration of former
President Thieu.
evision film of United
States bombing operations in
am during the war is
n. The Saigon newspaper
Phong (Liberated Saigon)
weighed in with special
ts and pictures of the
digg.
d Phong also reported
land belonging to former
President Thieu has been dis-
tributed among 50 peasants.

Russia accuses
level firms
colonialism

Moscow, June 25.—Mr. Sergei
in, the chief of Intourist,
state-run Soviet travel
agency, today accused two
American firms of "colonialism."
He said the firms were
using the money to share
profits and the running of
hotels they hope to build
in Russia.
The American Intercontin-
ental Hotels Corporation and
the Cementing Corporation,
of ten, installed an agreement
Intourist last June.
provides for the building of
500-bed hotels in Moscow
to accommodate 2,000
tourists in Leningrad, and an-
other for 800 people in Kiev.
Intourist has been held up
year because of the profit
issue.—Reuters.

Kenya dissolves
committee
on corruption

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 25
The Kenyan Parliament has
voted to dissolve a select com-
tee appointed last month to
investigate corruption. This has
come as a surprise in the wake
of recent criticism of the com-
mittee's composition.
The motion to establish the
committee was approved on
May 2. Mr. Martin Shikuku,
a prominent backbencher known
for his criticism of Government
policies, who moved the motion,
was appointed its chairman.
Now another motion from
Mr. Jacob Mwangi, a back-
bencher, has rescinded the
original one. He wants the
committee reconstituted with
different members and new
terms of reference.

Sahara dispute at World Court

The Hague, June 25, Morocco
accused Spain of trying
to set up a puppet state in
the Sahara, which is
claimed by both Morocco and
Mauritania.
Morocco made the allegation
at the opening session of the
International Court of Justice.
The court is preparing an
opinion for the United
Nations on the historical status
of the territory.
According to observers, Mr.
Slaoui, Morocco's counsel,
apparently referring to
Spain's promise last month that
it would hand over sovereignty
to the territory's people as
soon as possible in the form
of a referendum, said that
Morocco and Mauritania both
claim that the desert territory
is their own, and that it
should be handed to them before
Spain.

annexed it in the late nine-
teenth century.
The court was asked by the
United Nations General Assem-
bly to determine whether the
region was a "territory belong-
ing to no one" at the time of
annexation or whether it had
some form of legal ties with
neighbouring Morocco and
Mauritania.
Mr. Slaoui, who is Morocco's
Permanent Representative at
the United Nations, told the
court that Spain had consis-
tently defied United Nations
resolutions calling for the de-
colonisation of the territory. He
alleged that Spain was now
trying to set up a puppet state
there by promising a transfer
of sovereignty soon to its 50,000
European settlers.
Spain once failed to turn the
territory into a Spanish pro-

vince, "the Spanish authorities
have tried to perpetuate their
domination by an attempt to
create a puppet state in the
Sahara, while pretending to
adhere to the principle of free
determination," Mr. Slaoui said.
"Spain's behaviour is turning its
back on any preparation for a
procedure of self-determina-
tion."—Reuters.
Mr. Madrid Correspondent
writes: "A Moroccan anti-tank
mine killed five Spanish soldiers
on patrol along the border be-
tween Morocco and the Spanish
Sahara, according to reports
published here today."
The mine, apparently planted
on a trail running along the
Spanish side of the desert
border, destroyed a car, killing
four of its five occupants
instantly. The fifth, a young
artillery lieutenant, died on his
way to a field hospital.



Please take notes, because at
the end of the column there
will be time out and then a
quick quiz. Who are the
three figures in the photo-
graph, I hear you ask? Well,
that was meant to be ques-
tion number one and of
course, you have all guessed,
it is Lord Cardigan (yes, just
like Trevor Howard in the
film) and friends in an
isolated episode from the
Charge of the Light Brigade.
The figures are so lifelike
and the texture and move-
ment of the porcelain models
so breathtaking that I actu-
ally gasped when I was
shown the pieces by Michael
Sutty, their creator, down at
The Porcelain Manufactory,
The Grange, Knockholt,
Kent (Knockholt 2249).
Bone china and terracotta
figurines may be an
acquired taste, but honestly,
this lot are stupendous.
Truth to tell, I had never
heard of Michael Sutty until
Sheila Black mentioned his
name to me. That is my loss
and not his. For apart from
the Light Brigade group—
£1,000 and limited to an
edition of 500—there is
some wonderful stuff to
collect.
The pieces are not cheap,
but then Michael Sutty be-
lieves that art can be an
investment as well as a
hobby. I want to deal first
with the Light Brigade

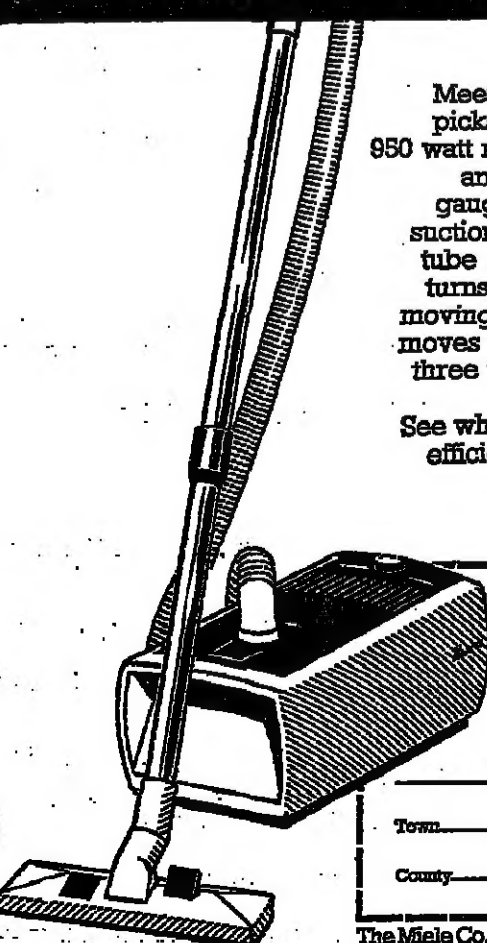
group (because it is very ex-
pensive and I like it).
The model was thoroughly
researched and the uniforms
are based on the originals—
which took some time to dis-
cover and study. The por-
celain figures are set on a
mahogany base in which
there is a concealed drawer
containing the certificate of
authenticity and historical
details of the charge.
Lord Cardigan, of course,
is in front and on his left is
depicted the charging figure
of Captain Morris of the
17th Lancers (the Regiment
commanded by Lord Lucan).
Behind Lord Cardigan,
Trumpeter Britton blows his
bugle—he died in Scutari
Hospital some hours later
from a sabre wound.
If £1,000 seems a great
deal to invest, go to Michael
Sutty's London showroom at
17a Ryder Street, St. James's,
where you can see the piece
and judge for yourself.
Should you be the five
hundred and first visitor,
there are many other pieces,
ranging from Alice in
Wonderland figures, from
£6.25 to the British Heritage
Series (Kings but not
Queens) from around £100.
Some are in limited editions
and others are unlimited. All
are colourful and each holds
its own charm. What is more,
my friends in the fine art
business say they will hold
their prices.



And the last object is the
winner, the winner. Animal,
vegetable and mineral all rolled
into one. We were astounded
by the response to our picnic
picnic competition. There were
168 entries and, if I had my
way, 168 hampers would be
winging their way to all parts
of the country. But sadly (or
fortunately if you are a Times
shareholder) I do not hold the
paper's purse strings.
So, one prize only, as
promised. Avocado (in some
guise or other), melon balls (do
you know I have never had
them) and cucumber soup were
the most popular starters.
Chicken (well, it may be finger-
licking good, but really...)
and quiches of many varieties
came out top of the main course
lists.
No one at all suggested a hot
main course (see my next
column for some splendid
stoves to heat-up on) and few
people listed black coffee. Some
entrants gave menus and did
not attempt to set them in
evocative prose. Some were
evocative and did not give full
menus. Some were silly, "take
a Chateau Phelan Segur 1961
with you"—and some morbid,
"fish from your fish and chip
shop is delicious cold if the
batter was good in the first
place".
After much deliberation we
reduced our short list to four
finalists. Of these, Julian
Nixon of Stratford-on-Avon was
in my view the most organized
and practical. He costed his
menu and hand towels, as
well as black coffee, he packed
in the hamper. In the end we
put him in fourth place.
Frances Sainty, of West
London, also costed her menu

and we liked her entry because
she had already done her
shopping for a picnic before
the rest about the competition.
She came third.
Second place was awarded
to Julia Hamilton Smith of
Hampstead for a very simple
and inexpensive menu. For
her, the company and the
naturalness of the picnic were
of paramount importance.
The winner is Sheila
Crawford of Duns Tew near
Oxford. We liked her rejection
of all things which "squirr"
(tomato), drip (peas), melt
(butter) or crumble (quiches).
Her highly original menu
(which, sadly, was not costed)
comprises: *samosas*—yoghurt
pastry envelopes filled with a
mint and cheese filling, onion
and chilli which have been
deep fried until golden,
drained and left to cool. Then,
she says, are piquant, light,
but fairly filling.
They would be followed by
pork chops—grilled, left to cool
and coated on one side with a
spread of mustard, grated
cheese and cream and browned
under the grill. Cold, the cooking
and the chop are as one,"
she declares. With the chops
she would suggest cauliflower
bread—mashed cauliflower, sea-
soned, with several eggs beaten
in and baked in a greased dish
or bread tin.
Clafoutis, that sturdy, French
pudding, is (as any Frenchman
could tell you and as Mrs.
Crawford clearly knows) per-
fectly delicious when cold. She
describes it as "sweetened
Yorkshire pudding with fruit
in it". Not very French, I am
afraid, but accurate enough.
"In a stream I would float
a few bottles of Pouilly Blanc
Fumé to drink as a reward for
effort and economy," she con-
cludes. Well done, Mrs. Craw-
ford. We anxiously await your
invitation to join you on the
banks of the Cherwell.
The picture, which we loved,
was sent in by Pino Barnes of
Mousehole (my favourite place
in the whole of the country).

Did you know that you can be fined up to £100 if you fail to
observe the Gas Safety Regulations? A leaflet, just published by
the National Gas Consumers' Council, reminds consumers of their
responsibilities under the Gas Safety Regulations, 1972.
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gas appliance knowing it to be unsafe—it is no defence to say
that you intended to call the gas board tomorrow. A second
leaflet explains how the NGCC can help you.
It outlines the work of the council and describes how to go
about registering a protest if there is cause to complain about
gas in the home. No marital problems are not dealt with!
The leaflets are free, from the NGCC or from regional gas
consumers' councils whose addresses as well as the leaflets are
available from National Gas Consumers' Council, 130 Jermyn
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BOOKS/ONE

HOLIDAY READING

New Fiction

A Month of Sundays
By John Updike
(André Deutsch, £2.95)

The Virtues of Hell
By Pierre Boulle
(Cassell, £3.50)

End Product
By Barry Norman
(Quartet, £3.50)

The text this week, brethren,
is about sexual guilt, experi-
mental chemistry, and mass
cannibalism, which might
promise a poor sermon, but
does supply good fiction.

John Updike provides a
poetic, erotic tour de force about
a peccan Anglican clergyman
in the United States. In an
orgy of sexual liberation he
tumbles a succession of
women, whom he saddles as
porters for the great caravan
of guilt and fading faith that
is his baggage. As an alterna-
tive to defrocking he is sent
for a cure to the desert, out
West, to a mysterious retreat
for errant clerics with ebbing
faith or crescent lusts.

In the mornings the inmates
type out audits of whatever
comes to their minds, mainly
confessions of sin and solipsis-
tic introspections. In the after-
noons they play golf among
the Saguaros; in the evenings
drink and play poker. Religion
and religious books are taboo.
On each seventh day, being a
Sunday, the sinner writes a
scintillating heretical sermon
on such themes as praise of
adultery. This unpromising
structure of 31 separate docu-
ments for the days of a month
fits together neatly to con-

struct moving and witty state-
ments about the nature of love,
sex, and faith.

The intricate prose, imbricated
with word associations,
didactic or punning footnotes,
Jungian slips, and Down-Dike
high jinks lapses occasionally
into Freud's Corner: "Habitua-
tion soon assuaged me."
"Trying to worm the harpoon
from its lodging in his silvery,
hidden (sic) underside." But
most of the time Updike har-
poons the whale's eye with
acute perceptions and superbly
inventive language.

The uses of sex in fiction we
know. But advanced chemistry
does not suggest itself as the
most tractable constituent of
literature. You would need
Dante at his most metaphysic
concocted to distil poetry
from acetic anhydride or crys-
tallize suspense from $C_7H_{10}O_2N$.
Except that that chemical for-
mula represents morphine.

Pierre Boulle's professional
new adventure story, translated
into natural, unfranchised
French by Patricia Wolf, is
about a junkie who detoxifies
himself and finds a curious
moral regeneration by becom-
ing the white kid of the most
ambitious drugs ring in the
world. The book is occasionally
self-consciously didactic, using
expository dialogue to explain
the mysteries of extracting a
whiter snow than the whitest
made by King Caesar of Mar-
seilles; or to describe the
botany of the poppy harvest in
the golden triangle in the Shan
States of Burma. But it is
sharp and ugly as a needle,
and psychologically persuasive
about the hell of inadequacy
that drives men to inject them-
selves with artificial dreams.

If chemistry sounds as first
intricate matter for fiction,
universal cannibalism seems
even stronger meat. The end
product that Barry Norman is
on about is human sausages
and steaks. His horrifying par-
able about racism is set in
the future after the great
Negro Wars have allegedly
exterminated all blacks.

Apelike bipeds called edi-
blacks provide an inexhaustible
supply of delicious food for
the starving world. They are
bred and fattened in factory
farms, pacified by lobotomy at
birth, and then butchered,
canned, frozen, and eaten with
Sauce Bernaise. The imper-
fectly pacified are turned out
to free range and shot for
sport on safari.

The blow-by-blow descrip-
tions of succulent, juicy meat-
eating are enough to turn a
nervous eater vegetarian for
life; and even then he will
wince as he slices his tomato.
One might say that the book
dares to propound the ultimate
reason that ediblack is people,
and that eating people is
wrong. Such macabre allegory
is, of course, absurdly far-
fetched; though Swift used the
same theme to the same
powerful effect in his *Modest
Proposal*.

But consider, brethren,
whether it may not have a
relevant message for a gen-
eration that has seen whole races
declassified from savages, to
subhumans, to un-humans, to
animals for the gas oven;
though not yet, mercifully,
to edible animals generally eaten
without a second thought.
Swallow twice, and pass the
nut cutlets.

Philip Howard

Paperbacks

Thomas Mann

Why has the reading public in
England always been so indif-
ferent towards Thomas Mann?
There are excellent transla-
tions of all his major works
by Helen T. Lowe Porter who
dedicated the labour of a life-
time to an extremely difficult
task and succeeded brilliantly,
even in the rather intricate
parts and the "mannerisms"
of the Magic Mountain or the
Joseph novels. But it was not a
British publisher who intro-
duced him to the English-
speaking world. Martin Secker
had to buy the rights from
Alfred Knopf in New York.

Was the indifference
mutual? Mann travelled
widely, but he did not come to
London until nearly 50 and
close to the Nobel prize. After-
wards he returned on three or
four occasions to change
planes while going to the

United States or to collect hon-
orary degrees in Oxford. He
loved the great English novel-
ists, and got to know quite a
lot about modern English
literature. W. H. Auden was
for a while his son-in-law. But
he never wrote essays about
Dickens or Thackeray in the
way he summed up the Rus-
sians. Even after his emi-
gration to California he felt
more at ease in French than in
English. Although he sent mes-
sages to be broadcast during
the BBC's anti-Nazi campaign,
it never occurred to him to
settle in London instead of Los
Angeles.

I wonder whether Thomas
Mann just lacked the good for-
tune to have one or two people
in Britain promoting his work
with vigour and conviction.
German twentieth-century
drama had that person in Mar-
tin Esslin, without whom Brecht
and even Wedekind or Stern-
heim, would never have been
performed so often. It is there-
fore with pleasure that one
takes up the three volumes

which Penguin Modern Classics
add to their edition of Mann to
celebrate the centenary of his
birth. Should you hesitate to
tackle the more lengthy novels
Buddenbrooks (£1) and *Royal
Highness* (80p), start with one
of the shorter stories in the
third volume, *Marienbad* and the
Magician (80p). It opens as a
lightweight holiday episode in
the Mediterranean, but turns
into a symbol of political
menace, the two tide figures
representing the Italian people
and Fascism.

Questioning the realism of
reality, as he does in the other
stories of the volume, notably
in the "Transposed Heads"
and "The Black Swan" is
what makes Thomas Mann a
truly "modern classic", worth-
while discovering, even if
because he does not lend
himself to the nostalgic escap-
isms of, say, the youth.
"drug" and orient-cult of the
Anglo-American Hermann
Hesse revival.

Karl-Heinz Wocker

Elizabeth Jane Howard

I always enjoy Elizabeth Jane
Howard's novels. She seems to
me a most admirable story-
teller (an essential) with an
easy English style (not as
usual as one might expect) and
extra touches which are
instantly recognisable as her
signature, like the name right
through the stick of rock.

Three of the novels come of
Penguin, in chronological
order. *The Sea Change* (1959-
80p), *After Julius* (1965) and
Odd Girl Out (1972), both 75p.
All are concerned with the
subtle shifts, checks and
balances in the relationships
between a small group of peo-
ple: all are deeply concerned
with love, in its various forms;
and all have more than a
touch of the melancholy,
almost the tragic sense, that
strikes at the heart—no one,
after all, really expects to live
happily ever after.

The *Sea Change* has four
protagonists—Emma, in his
sixties, his invalid wife Lillian,
Jimmy, his personal assistant,
and Alberta, his new
secretary—young, fresh, inno-
cent, but near to being the
widest of the four. Each

character tells the story in
turn, in a favourite method
this writer, in that after Julius
shares this characteristic—this
time it is Emma, and her two
daughters Cressida and Emma
who form the group. The con-
flict comes over one weekend,
with the interruption of their
lives by Felix, Emma's former
lover, who is much younger
than she, and who falls deeply
in love with Cressida, and by
Daniel, a poet from a totally
different background and up-
bringing.

Odd Girl Out is, at first
glance, about Arabella, rich,
young, attractive, who destroys
whoever she encounters, in
this case a rather smugly mar-
ried pair who (separately) fall
in love with her, and she with
them. By the end, our sym-
pathies are with Arabella, a
wait in spite of her wealth,
deprived by circumstances of
that warmth and love that
most people claim without
thinking as their birthright.

Minor pleasures in Elizabeth
Jane Howard's books are found
in the delicious meals, enter-
taining conversation, and some
remarkable casual violence in
Odd Girl Out being only one
in a line of memorable and
lifelike portraits.

Philippa Toomey

Francis King

It is good to have four of
Francis King's novels in new
Arrow paperbacks. Mr King is
one of the most accomplished
craftsmen now writing fiction,
and seems to be getting better
and better. The first of these
novels originally came out in
1946, and the last in 1972.
But there are certain themes
and situations recur. The cen-
tral characters are isolated both
sexually and culturally; they
make attempts to cross bar-
riers of sex, nationality, con-
vention, which is its desirable
and ultimately impossible
cross. In all four the solitary
character's need for love, com-
bined with an imperfect under-
standing of, or control over, his
or her own sexual nature, pro-
duces an exercise of more or
less destructive power. In all
four these damaged and
damaging people have a kind
of irreducible dignity which is
beyond moral judgment.

In *The Dark Tower*
(1946-60p), a charismatic gen-
eral is worshipped by a
deprived, sinister school-
teacher, observed by a young
narrator, unaware of that usual
Edwardian problem, induced
by a frigid ladylike wife, and
passionate but vulgar mis-
tresses, of a "healthy" homo-
sexual interest in a manly
explorer. Understanding he has
not, though he is so fool,
never he has, and he and his
children suffer for it. In *The
Man on the Rock* (1957-60p)
a handsome young Greek, vic-
tim in childhood of guerrilla

atrocities, exploits in turn a
nannyish American repressed
homosexual do-gooder, a
middle-aged woman whose son
drowns in his car in a crash, his
dumpy young wife, the
daughter of a millionaire. He
cannot feel, or dare not, or
believes he dare not, and
destroys them because they can
in the waves behind the
boat (1967-30p) some rich
and useless Russians in Japan
play, brother and sister
together, games with their own
sexual identities and those of
the English female narrator,
repelled and fascinated by
them. A sinister tale, less tra-
gic, less comic than the other
three. *A Domestic Animal*
(1970-55p) is a brilliant, in-
tensely moving account of the
passion and jealousy inspired
in a middle-aged homosexual
English novelist by his ac-
cidental lodger, a beautiful,
aggressive heterosexual Italian
philosopher.

Mr King writes of terrible
passions with a precision and
dryness which makes it pos-
sible to come to grips with
them. In three at least of the
novels the inner solitude which
causes the pain also saves the
characters from final disintegra-
tion. If his early work some-
times conveys an impression of
mandarin distinction, his later
books, including *A Domestic
Animal*, without losing pre-
cision, or fineness of writing,
have a directness, an absence
of overt contrivance, which
make them both more moving
and artistically more powerful.

A. S. Byatt



A rich and eventful welcome: Chanin Building radiator grille.

Ziggery-Zaggery

Michael Ratcliff

Skyscraper Style

Art Deco New York

By Cervin Robinson
and Rosemarie Haag
Bletter

(Oxford, £7.50)

Art Deco Architecture
in New York

By Don Vlack

Photographs by Ralph Appel-
baum

(Harper & Row, £7.50)

"Good God!" cried a reluctant
Le Corbusier arriving in New
York, "What disorder, what
impertinence! What perfection
already, what promises!... It
is sublime and atrocious."

It is indeed, and more truly
the first—in its original Gothic
sense than the second. There is
no better place than dizzying
Gotham for a metropolitan hol-
iday, but by the side of Paris
and London, its only peers, the
spectacular and ever-shifting
visions of New York are docu-
mented with a maddening lack
of information and judgement.
For greatly adding to our stock
of information, therefore (we'll
come to their judgment in a
minute), both *Skyscraper Style*
and *Art Deco Architecture in New
York* are to be welcomed.
Both are too sketchy, and con-
fined to the period between the
wars, but the photographs are
more instructive than the texts,
particularly in *Skyscraper Style*
where they are taken in the
clear, hard sunlight essential
for displaying exuberant facades
and bizarre textures often too
high to be properly appreciated
by any other means.

This is the better book, though
Don Vlack covers a wider field.
The best general account of the
city's face, and essential for
any trip, remains Dore Ashton's
New York (1972), in Thames
and Hudson's World Cultural
Guides Series (£3.25); but to
read Miss Ashton, who holds
clear views as to what is good
and what is bad, alongside
these two books, which do not
realize the huge and nerv-
ous uncertainties of context
and taste surrounding the
whole subject of buildings, and
the people who use them, in
New York. Terms of reference
were never so elusive.

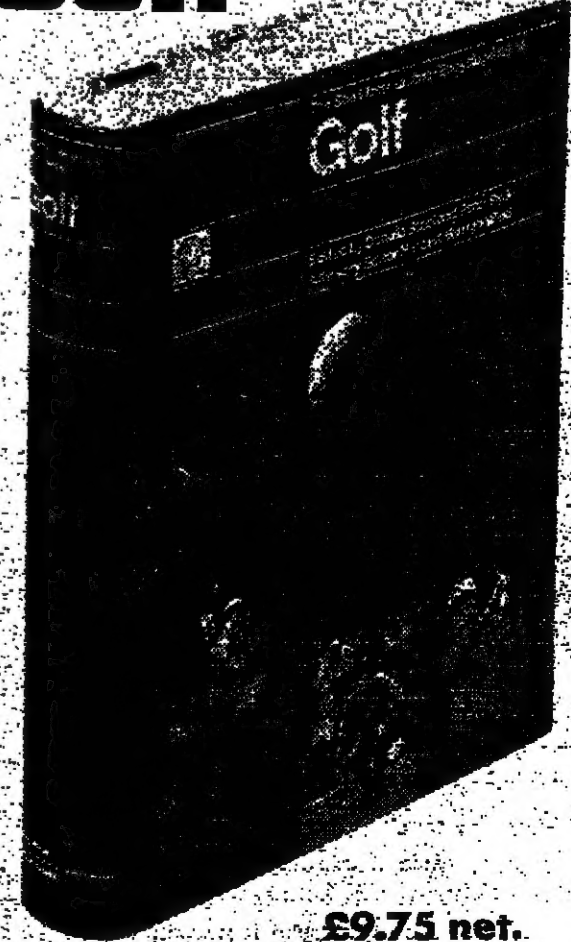
It is by no means clear—even
after reading both books and
enjoying the ornamental splen-
dours of the Barclay-Vesey,
Chrysler, Chanin, Film Center,
Barbizon Plaza and other build-
ings therein—precisely what
"Art Deco Architecture" is, or
whether it was ever an archi-
tectural, as distinct from a
decorative, style, at all. It was
calculatedly parasitical for one
thing, shopping around for big
clients who wished to dazzle by
their demonstrated and attain-
able Modernity. Cervin Robi-
son, Rosemarie Haag Bletter, and
Mr Vlack agree at least on its
major component parts—
Cubism, the Viennese Secession,
German and Dutch Expression-
ism, Futurism, the zoning laws
and the movies—and on the
term of its prosperity: the Art
Deco style dominated the build-
ings of New York from around
1925 (two years before the
Paris exhibition from which it
draws its highly unsatisfactory
name) until 1940, with a peak of
building activity between 1927
and 1932.

Decoratively, it covered every
kind of building in the city. Mr
Vlack provides the fuller check-

list, and both books have basic
maps, and it is misleading to
call it *Skyscraper Style*: sky-
scrapers were rooted in Man-
hattan's granite, under the in-
fluence of Louis Sullivan and
the Chicago School, well before
the First World War, while
since the Second, they have been
transformed by the refining,
later much bastardized, in-
fluence of Miles van der Rohe
and his fellows in the so-called
International Style. Both archi-
tectural historians, Mr Robi-
son and Miss Bletter, define Art
Deco architecture somewhat
negatively, as the synthesis and
eventual victim of International
Style. Mr Vlack is an artist, and
feels more intuitively that,
while the severity of Bauhaus
principles precluded the kind
of sophisticated, somewhat
glamorous, peacock, lightning-
streamlines of communication
and frozen soundness—there was
plenty of traffic the other way.

Apocalyptic, and infatuated
with Progress, but measurably
domestic, too. In recent years
the skyscraper at the top of
Sixth Avenue to emulate
Seagram's CBS Building (1965)
has produced precisely the kind
of dehumanizing canyon New
York architects had successfully
striven to avoid ever since 1900
and replaced the clever street-
level scenery of the Twenties
and Thirties—coloured, tiled
chromium doorways, brass
grills, sassy lettering and
"woven" brickwork—with cold
little gardens facing East and
witty fountains which cannot
play because of the prevailing
wind. Contrast what Mr Robi-
son calls the "rich and event-
ful welcome" offered arrivin
employees in the Chanin Build-
ing (1927-30), where, at its
start and the end of the day,
human nature is, albeit some-
what theatrically, struck. There
was nothing incongruous about
somewhat theatrical human-
ism in the city of Mr Ziegfeld and
Billy Rose.

Indeed the two most impor-
tant and interesting things about
the Art Deco movement in New
York to emerge from these two
books, given its one hun-
dred per cent commercialism—
that it raps, to this day, the
indigenous Romantic spirit of
the city, and that it was
genuine attempt to discover a
acceptable form of modern ar-
chitecture, as opposed to the
city, and that it was
richly decorated Barclay-Vesey
Building opened in 1923. Lewis
Mumford, no less, wrote the
main hall... is as gall-
ing as a... debased as
village street in a strawber-
ry festival. The fact that it does
not, at least today, suggest an
such thing, is not the point:
was a popular and appealing
idea that it should. Mari-
Annette had her dairy. Bi-
dies and small dreams.
And large ones, too. "It must
be tall," wrote Sullivan in *The
Tall Office Building Artistically
Considered* (1896), "every in-
ch of it tall. The force and pow-
er of altitude must be in it, it
glory and pride of exaltation
must be in it. It must be ever
inching a proud and soaring
thing. After the Crash in 193,
buildings like the Empire Sta-
and Rockefeller Center, becar
richer unexpected, the most
focus of a collective determi-
nation not only to survive, but
do it with style.

The Shell International
Encyclopedia of
Golf

£9.75 net.
400,000 words, 32 pages of
colour, over 900 black and
white illustrations, and a
world-wide list of contributors.
Pelham Books

Insurance

ce with Cabinet ns new vistas

ret Stone
between the
and the insur-
ry were thought
ached their nadir
the publication
holders Protec-
tion came the pro-
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the compulsorily
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state and the

that was several
Since then the
improved con-
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in its attack
Bill. In addition,
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Industry Ministry
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In 1966, promp-
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particularity. If any
were estereyped
to solvency. This Act
ve the Department of
in those days the
of Trade—the right
votize companies. In
ame the spectacular
writer of legislation
all occurred too late
p policyholders in
ies like Nation Life
ice which collapsed

Insurance industry
ed the 1973 Insur-
Companies. (Amend-
Act) later consoli-

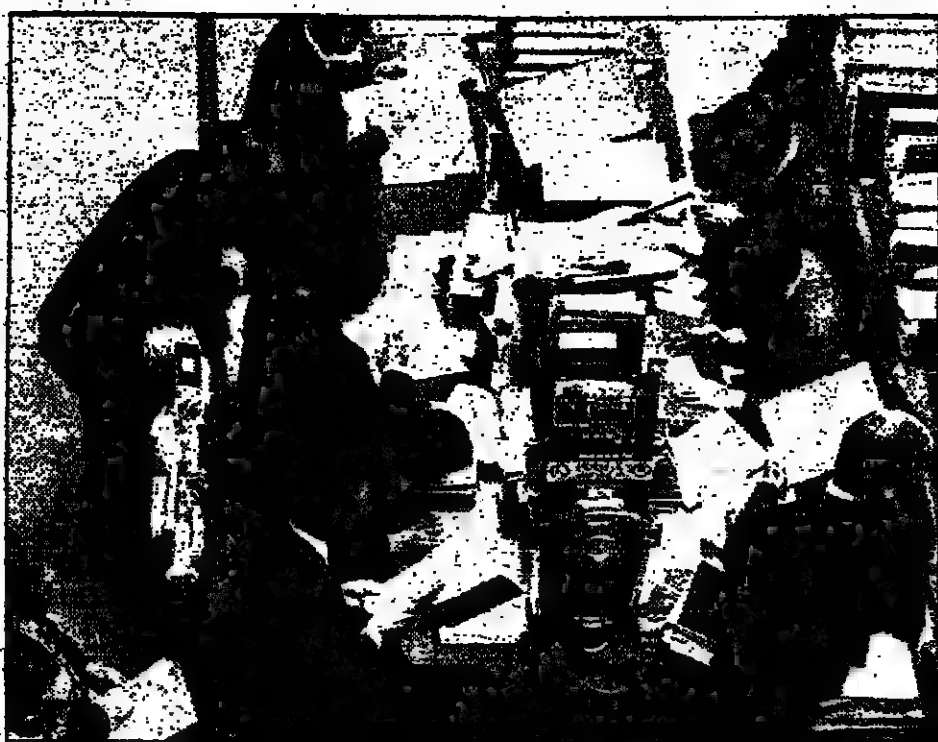
dated into the Insurance
Companies Act—which can
broadly be described as deal-
ing with the solvency of in-
dividual insurance companies
—in the wake of the defects
in the system exposed by the
Vehicle and General Affairs

But the industry has re-
jected, to a large extent, the
fundamental approach be-
hind the Policyholders Protec-
tion Bill, which also
emanates from the old V &
G situation despite the
"timely" collapse and near
collapse of several life
offices last year because of
mis-matched guaranteed in-
come bonds.

There was, however, a cer-
tain inevitability about the
Policyholders Protection Bill
which the insurance indus-
try should have seen.
There is a growing social
and political tide running in
favour of the consumer
which was evident even be-
fore the collapse of V & G.
Yet there was nobody in the
insurance industry prepared
then to jump on to the con-
sumer bandwagon and come
to the rescue of those
policyholders of the failed
company, who lost money in
the shape of unexpired
premiums or worse through
claims against which they
were no longer insured.

When the British Insur-
ance Association, which be-
forehand had lauded the vir-
tues of insuring with a BIA
member as V & G was
failed to come up with a
rescue scheme for policy-
holders, it was a foregone
conclusion that a govern-
ment of whatever colour
would have to do so. By
1974, when the repeti-
tions of the guaranteed in-
come bond situation began
to reverberate throughout
the industry, there was a belated
recognition of what the
alternative to a voluntary
rescue fund would be.

Throughout last year there
was a series of insurance
company rescues of smaller
life offices. But too fre-
quently it was the same com-
panies over and over again
who were the active mem-
bers of the rescue consortia.
Some companies refused to
bear any part of the finan-
cial burden involved. It is
doubtful whether the indus-
try would have been per-
mitted to run a voluntary
rescue plan, but without a
100 per cent support from



Charles Trustler

the industry for such a
scheme, a statutorily imposed
formula became inevitable.
The substance of the
Policyholders Protection Bill
is that a levy of not more
than 1 per cent of premium
income should be raised by
all insurers to help to meet
obligations to policyholders
in the event of the failure of
a company. The proposal is
that all compulsory insur-
ances should be covered up
to 100 per cent with a 10
per cent reduction in pay-
ment or benefits for all other
classes of policyholders.

So far, so good and even
the stiffest of the mutual
offices, particularly those
north of the Border, accept
this, even though they may
object to it in principle.
What caused objection,
however, was the by now
notorious clause 16 of the
Bill, which appeared to in-
dicate that not only would
policyholders be bailed out,
but the rescue operation
could extend to share-
holders. Nearly as much
antagonism was directed to
clause 14, which gave the
Secretary of State for Trade
powers to intervene and
direct the proposed Policy-
holders Protection Board, to
be set up with a majority
from the insurance industry.

In the event, clause 14,
giving the Government
power to override the de-
cisions of the Policyholders
Protection Board, has been
dropped altogether. Clause 16

was defeated by an Opposi-
tion amendment in the com-
mittee stage. It is expected
that some form of compro-
mise will be reached on this
clause too.

The most widely held
view is that rather than
rescuing companies "at
risk" before they actually
collapse, the amended clause
16 will permit the Policy-
holders Protection Board to
act only after the company
in difficulties has gone into
a form of provisional liq-
uidation.

Against this background,
the insurance industry and
the Government are now
able to shelve their differ-
ences and work in close co-
operation on a number of
other issues, notably the
regulations covering various
aspects of the insurance in-
dustry for which powers
were granted under the
original 1973 Insurance Com-
panies Act. Regulations
about the valuation of
liabilities and assets (an ex-
tension to existing regula-
tions) are perhaps the most
important aspects still under
consideration.

For the time being it
seems as though the insur-
ance industry can forget Mr
Benn's proposed strategy of
diverting insurance funds
into selected industries and
concentrate on its own job
of looking after the policy-
holders.

Guessing the cost of inflation

by John Gaselee

Inflation has hit both in-
surers and their policy-
holders very hard indeed.
For insurers, there is the
difficulty of charging a
fixed price in advance—
without knowing what the
ultimate cost may be.

In motor insurance, for
instance, the position has
been serious, with insurers
having to try to guess at the
increase in the cost of
claims which can be ex-
pected over a period of
up to two years or so. More
frequent premium adjust-
ments are being introduced
than in the past. But it is
still necessary for insurers
to try to estimate the rate
of inflation for a fairly long
period ahead.

Liability insurers are in a
particularly difficult situa-
tion, since it may be an
appreciable number of years
before a claim is settled
after an accident. Two con-
siderable claims can be
expected to escalate at a
much faster pace than the
income that can be earned
from the invested premium.
Reserves put to one side for
contingending claims often
have to be increased, as it
transpires that the original
estimate of the cost is in-
creasing because of infla-
tion.

For many classes of in-
surance, the premium is cal-
culated as a percentage of
the sum insured. Here,
provided the sum insured
keeps pace with inflation,
there are not the same
problems for insurers. But
insured values do not
always keep pace. For in-
stance, values for the hulls
of many ships have been
reduced while the cost of
repairs has increased dra-
matically over the past few
years.

To cater for that, under-
writers have had to increase
the rate of premium
charged—although competi-
tion has prevented them
from charging as much as
they have felt necessary,
bearing in mind that some
repairs must be deferred for
years after a casualty.

Higher sums insured and
premiums resulting from
inflation mean that, automati-
cally, insurers need larger
reserves to meet future con-
tingencies and to main-
tain their solvency mar-
gins. That, of course,
is one of the reasons
for the rights issues which a
number of major insurers
have been making. In gen-
eral, poor underwriting
conditions, it has not been
possible to generate suffi-
cient additional reserves,
and thus insurers have had
to call on shareholders for
increased capital.

For most property in-
surances, premiums are cal-
culated as a percentage of
the sum insured. Here, in-
surers are anxious that in-
sured values should keep
pace with replacement
values, so that they receive
the premium to which they
are entitled. Most commer-
cial and industrial policies
contain a penalty clause,
known as the pro rata
condition of average. Effec-
tively, in the event of under-
insurance, the amount of
any claim, however small, is
scaled down in the same
proportion as the under-in-
surance.

Private householders in
general have not increased
sums insured in line with
the rise in building costs.
For many houses, the replac-
ement cost is greater than
the market value, despite
the fact that the latter in-
cludes the value of the site.

For household insurances,
some companies have intro-
duced index-linked in-
surances, whereby a sum in-
sured is automatically in-
creased in line with a suit-
able index. In this way, pro-
vided the policyholder
chooses the right sum in-
sured at the outset, he
should not find himself un-
der-insured. Normally, in-
creases in the sum insured
during the year of in-
surance are made free of
charge, with the policy-
holder paying his renewal
premium on the up-dated
value at the time.

continued on page 11

Share prices show public confidence

by Anthony Rowley

Insurance company shares
are in demand on the Stock
Exchange, a certain sign that
the stock market believes the
worst of the industry's recent
severe difficulties to be over
and that it is safe for share
ratings to discount improved
future prospects.

The insurance industry
would not disagree with this
analysis, although it would
point to some shoals still
ahead. Compared to the ugly
rocks round which it had to
navigate in 1974 and on which
one or two companies found-
ered, the future does look
like plain sailing.

Probably the shakeout in
the past year will prove to
have been salutary for the
industry, but it provided
some nasty moments even for
the biggest companies. Per-
haps the worst of these was
towards the end of last year
when the stock market was
plunging new depths and com-
posite insurance compa-
nies' margins of solvency
were sinking dangerously
with it.

The solvency margin mea-
sures the ratio between pre-
miums written and a com-
pany's capital and reserves.
The stock market falls in
London and on Wall Street,
where most of the seven
major United Kingdom com-
posites have large invest-
ments, brought the average
margin down from a typical
60 per cent several years ago
to below 20 per cent. At this
point it began to get dan-
gerously near the legal
minima laid down by the De-
partment of Trade and
rumours of a leading com-
pany's impending collapse
bred on the stock market's
nervousness.

A vicious circle developed
whereby the insurance com-
panies (the quote "pri-
vatory" ones with share-
holders, that is, rather than
the "mutuals" owned by
their policyholders) were un-
able to make rights issue to
improve their solvency mar-
gins because of their poor
market rating and yet were
unable to improve that rat-
ing without raising new
funds.

The problem was exacer-
bated by the fact that most
of the leading composite
groups—as distinct from the
life offices which deal almost
solely in life business—were
making underwriting losses
and were relying on invest-
ment income to keep them
in profit. Profits were sever-
ely reduced because of their
denying the companies

another source of reserve

building.
In turn the reason why
companies were making
underwriting losses was
largely because many of
them—though notably the
Royal Insurance Group and
the Commercial Union—were
heavily into the United
States market where gener-
ally the experience has
proved little short of disas-
trous for insurers. A com-
bination of intensive compe-
tition, prompted by past pro-
fitability and leading to
vicious rate cutting, and po-
litical restraint on premium
levels, as well as high court
awards to liability insurance
claimants, was behind the
United States situation.

There was a public rush
to surrender so-called single
premium policies from which
tax concessions had been
withdrawn in the 1974 Bud-
get. Some companies simply
found their assets were so
diminished by the general
fall in the value of equities,
gilt edged securities and
property that they could not
meet this sudden cash call
upon them.

About the middle of the
year, Nation Life, an offshoot
of the now failed Stern pro-
perty and financial group,
went into liquidation leaving
many of its policyholders un-
protected, although a propor-
tion of them were shortly
afterwards offered alterna-
tive policies through bro-
kers who had originally
placed them with Nation
Life. Several of the leading
insurance companies have
since contributed to a partial
rescue scheme for the
remainder.

Nation Life, however, be-
came something of a cause
célèbre which spurred on if
not originated, the Policy-
holders Protection Bill.
Later in the year the Jessel
Group offshoot, London
Indemnity & General Insur-
ance, went into liquidation—
a rescue operation is still
being considered—and Wel-
fare Insurance had to be
taken under the wing of Lon-
don and Manchester Assur-
ance.

An industry which is ac-
cused to dealing with other
people's disasters looked
uncomfortably close to disas-
ter itself—the full horror of
United States insurance com-
pounds was beginning to
be rumoured too—but, sud-
denly, things changed.

Just what it was that start-
ed the stock market rise in
London in January—a rise
which has continued steadily
since and which has been
paralleled by the rise on Wall

Street—is not altogether cer-
tain. But it was almost cer-
tainly due in part to the
decision of a number of
major institutional investors,
among which insurance com-
panies were prominent, to
inject some cash back into
the market.

Solvency margins were
quickly on the mend again
and by March 31, the end of
the financial year for most
of the composite insurance
groups, they had climbed
back to about the 40 per cent
level. Seizing their chance to
consolidate success, the insur-
ance companies began to
pour into the market for
rights issues to strengthen
further their capital base. To
date nearly £200m is being
raised — £152m by the com-
posite groups and £46m by
the Prudential Assurance
Company, biggest of the Brit-
ish life offices.

These issues coincided
with the eagerness of
United Kingdom investors to
hedge against sterling risks
by buying the shares of
companies with large over-
seas assets and recovery
potential. Insurance com-
panies neatly fitted this bill.
However, there is more to
the current state of insur-
ance company rights issues
than meets the eye at first.

Onerous new regulations
are being introduced by the
Department of Trade, which
will demand that insurance
companies have a broader
spread of assets to match
their liabilities. Although
designed in part to prevent
the collapse of more per-
ipheral companies, these
regulations will weigh
heavily even on the biggest
offices. Broadly speaking
they will mean that com-
panies are allowed to in-
clude only part of an asset
such as a portfolio invest-
ment or a property, in the
balance-sheet. The remainder
of the particular asset will
be there as a reserve.

In sum this means com-
panies will need more assets
and raising new capital
through the stock market,
while conditions are ripe for
rights issues, is one way of
providing them. Though not
yet promulgated, the new
regulations are expected to
be in operation by next
year.

One feature of the insur-
ance market which puzzles
some people is that the life
offices did not seem unduly
worried by the large drop in
their asset values (stock
market securities mainly) last
year. Periodic fluctuations in
the capital value of these
assets do not matter too
much, however, provided that

they are producing enough
income to meet annual liabil-
ities. Moreover a fall in asset
values last year was matched
by a fall in the discounted
value of future liabilities.

In the third main sector of
United Kingdom insurance,
the Lloyd's market 1974 was
not the grim year that it
proved in the corporate
sector. In part this was
because the three-year delay
in closing accounts on the
marine and aviation insur-
ance side meant that previous
years' good results were still
showing through.

For the numerous firms of
Lloyd's brokers, satisfactory
1974 results also reflected the
limited risk nature of the
business taken regardless of
the underwriting result. How-
ever, many of the broking
firms have underwriting
interests and they also act as
agents for Lloyd's syndicates.

To the credit of Lloyd's
syndicates, many of them
declined to write business in
the American market when
competition and rate cutting
was at its most cut-throat
level. For this reason they
avoided some of the losses
experienced by the United
Kingdom composites and the
trend of United States busi-
ness away from the Lloyd's
market is now being reversed.

While United States in-
surance groups are pulling
out of certain states and
lines, in order to minimize
their losses and to safeguard
their solvency, Lloyd's bro-
kers are bringing much of
the business back to the Lon-
don market, at much im-
proved premium rates. More
than a trickle already, the
flow is expected to become a
flood by the latter part of
this year.

When the domestic market
in the United States cannot
or will not, write certain
risks the business can be de-
clared "surplus line" and
brought back to London
where premium rates are
free from political controls
and can realistically reflect
the impact of inflation on
claims and expenses.

The flowback to Lloyd's in
1975 will not be reflected in
invisible export figures for
some time yet. In 1973,
from the latest figures avail-
able, Lloyd's market contri-
buted about two fifths of the
£372m which British insur-
ance earned by way of invis-
ible exports. Another two
fifths was accounted for by
insurance companies and the
remaining fifth brokers. The
£372m represented 53 per
cent of Britain's total invis-
ible earnings in 1973.



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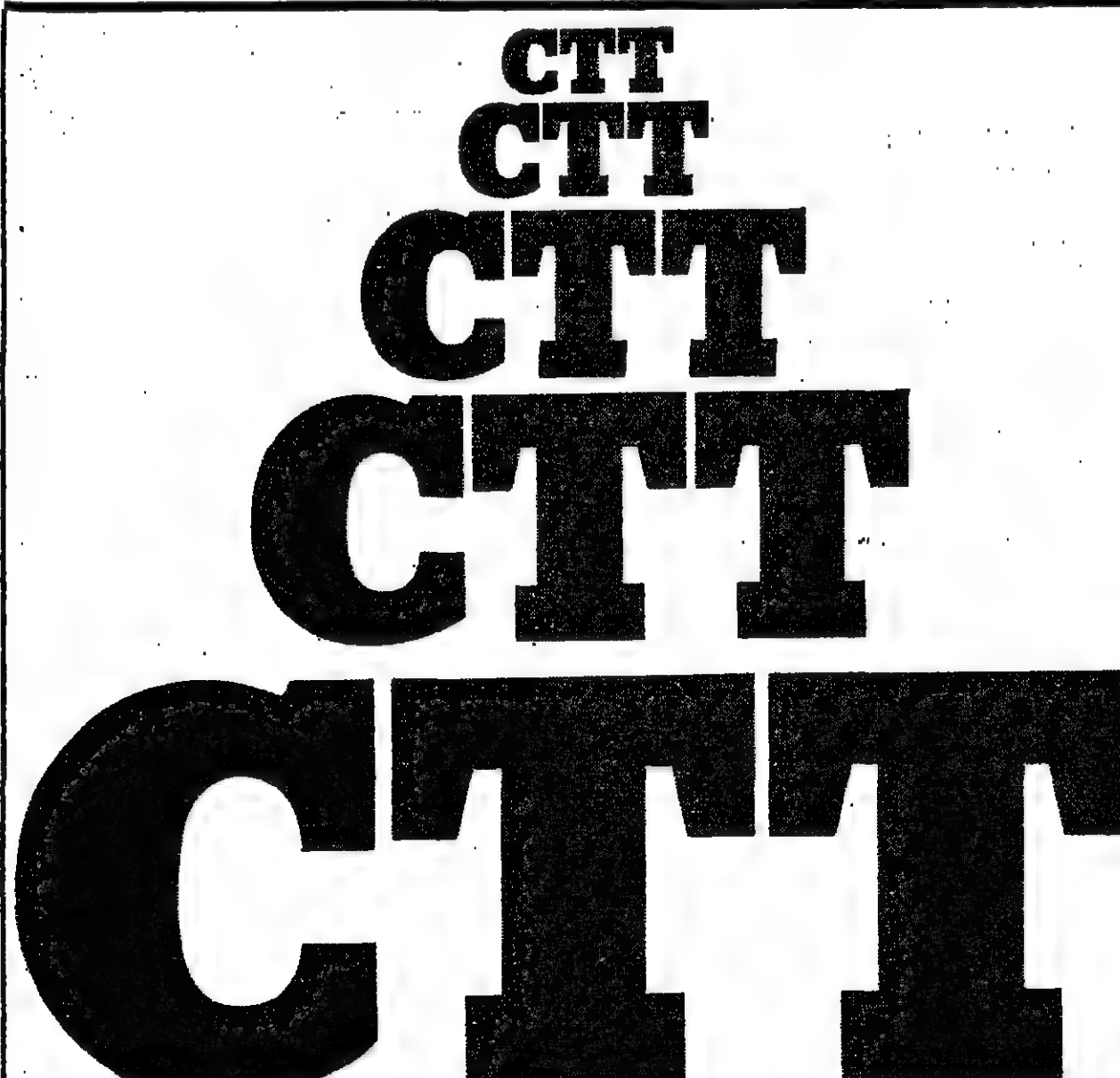
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It's a new tax brought in earlier this year to replace Estate Duty. Believe it or not, it means that you are probably going to leave your children a tax burden. Particularly when you consider the value of your home and your possessions.

Unfortunately Capital Transfer Tax is all the more difficult to avoid because it's both a life and death affair. By this we mean it's a tax on gifts you make during your lifetime as well as on property and assets you leave when you die.

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Brokers need to mend their ways

by Margaret Stone

It will take a long time for the dust to settle on the Nation Life affair and before the reverberations it has created in the insurance world are stilled. Although the Policyholders Protection Bill is the first example it is also quite likely that Nation Life has concentrated the mind of Government and the industry alike on the role of insurance intermediaries: the brokers and other agents.

The Secretary of State for Trade has let it be known that his department is ready to begin looking at this subject; it is about time too, considering that the Government has had power to issue regulations concerning brokers since the 1973 Insurance Companies Amendment Act. At this stage, however, it is too soon to say when the Government will be in a position to reveal its thinking.

What is clear, though, is that ultimately action of some kind or another will be taken to control the operations of insurance brokers. The big question is whether the controls will be statutorily imposed or whether the insurance broking fraternity will be allowed to be self-regulating. Needless to say, brokers to a man believe that self-regulation is not only desirable but is practicable as well.

The insurers, who provide the 'cover' for the brokers, are less convinced. Subscribing to the mainstream of City thought, insurers instinctively prefer self-regulation. But they are not very confident that self-regulation of the broking fraternity will suffice and would thus tend to support statutory control of brokers and their sales methods.

Part of the problem lies in the great diversity among brokers and among the several bodies that represent them. An insurance broking firm can range in size from a sole trader to a company which handles business running into millions of pounds and which operates internationally, down to the back street one-man broking firm selling a few motor policies.

The brokers selling life and pensions business equally divide between the large and small, and their requirements are different again from brokers writing non-life business. Including the association of Lloyd's brokers, there are four organizations representing brokers which have hitherto failed to come to any wide agreement.

The Corporation of Insurance Brokers (CIB), with members from over 4,000 broking firms, is regarded as the most senior of the organizations, has been

asked by the Government to submit its views on how brokers should be regulated. This document has not been made public, but the CIB's views on this subject have been kept a secret in the past. The three cornerstones of strict solvency requirements for member firms, academic qualifications and professional indemnity cover. In addition, the CIB subscribes to the idea of a code of practice for brokers. Given the diversity of the various roles of brokers, it is considered that it might not be necessary to insist upon all broking organizations being welded into one unit; it could be that each could be developed to provide a particular framework for certain kinds of brokers. Outside the broking industry, the attitudes towards brokers are rather more critical. There is a widespread feeling that more discipline is required in the broking world and that anything, including government regulations, is better than the 'present jungle' in the words of a leading insurer. What the insurance industry would like to see most is a system of licensing of individual brokers—at the moment anyone can declare himself a broker and set up a shop—and for details of commissions to be disclosed to clients.

Feared tax is good news here

by John Gaselee

Over the past few years, the life assurance industry has received several knocks from the Government. Now, the introduction of capital transfer tax is a real shot in the arm for it, since the new tax should result in an increased sale of regular premium policies.

While plenty of life assurance policies were arranged in connection with the mitigation of estate duty, there was the loophole that it was possible to transfer assets to the next generation without incurring any tax. Provided they were given away, and the donor lived for seven years, no duty was chargeable. Life assurance could be arranged on the life of the donor, to meet the estimated duty if he should not survive for the seven-year period after making the gift, but that was fairly cheap-term assurance, with no investment element.

Apart from the normal exemptions, there is almost no way of avoiding capital transfer tax, whether in respect of a lifetime gift or for assets passing at death. The tax, therefore, must be funded, and life assurance represents one of the best ways of building up a fund which, in itself, will not be subject to capital transfer tax when the life assured makes a lifetime gift or his assets pass at death.

In the future, much more cover is likely to be arranged on the lives of

women. Previously, most families thought that it was only the husband who needed this type of protection. But, since assets passing between husband and wife (and vice versa) during their lifetimes, or at the first death, are free from capital transfer tax, many husbands would be well advised to transfer a substantial proportion of them in the near future.

This will reduce the overall incidence of capital transfer tax on assets passing to the next generation. It will mean that wives can use the procedures as their husbands take advantage of the exemptions and to build up a fund to meet the tax which will be payable in the future.

There are three main ways in which life assurance can help so far as capital transfer tax is concerned. First, substantial lump sum gifts to children should be avoided in the future. A parent should not give a son or daughter a large amount of capital when he or she comes of age, or needs to buy a house or flat. Unless the gift is in consideration of marriage (for which there is a £5,000 exemption), only the normal annual exemption of £1,000 will apply. Anything in excess of those exemptions will be chargeable for capital transfer tax, although the first £15,000 of transfers is at a zero rate. Rather than make a lump sum gift it is better to pay regular premiums to a trust policy arranged for the benefit of a child, so that it will mature, or can be cashed in for a guaranteed figure as well as bonuses, at

the appropriate time. Provided that the premiums are paid from income, and not from normal expenditure, there will be no capital transfer tax payable on them.

The customary relief of income tax (now 17.5 per cent) can be claimed for premiums. The life office will pay a tax credit of about 37.5 per cent on its investment income, and there should be no tax to pay on policy proceeds. It is important, however, that the policy should be arranged to run for not less than 10 years. That method can avoid capital transfer tax being paid on a gift in the future. It does not, however, take any account of the chargeable transfers of assets which are bound to occur, either during the donor's lifetime or at death. To some extent, that problem can be tackled by husband or wife arranging policies on their own lives on a trust basis in favour of the children. If parents intend to transfer assets to their children during their lifetime, a profit-sharing policy can be arranged to run until the age of 64, with the right to cash it in at any time after the first 10 years for a guaranteed figure, as well as bonuses declared to date. If a number of identical policies are arranged, rather than one large one, one or more policies can be surren-

dered as and when capital transfer tax (and perhaps capital gains tax) is payable on lifetime gifts. In the event of death, the sum assured, plus bonuses, will be paid.

Bearing in mind that the rate of capital transfer tax is higher for assets passing on death (or where death occurs within three years of a lifetime gift), it could be sensible to have term assurance as a form of 'top up'. This is fairly cheap, since it pays out only in the event of death occurring while the policy is in force. Whether husband or wife is the first to die, it is unlikely that all of his or her assets will be left to the next generation. Some, such as the share in the house, will be left to the surviving spouse. As a result, almost certainly, the assets passing to the next generation at the second death will be greater than at the first death.

Thus there will be a higher charge to capital transfer tax at that time. One way of meeting this extra capital transfer tax is for a further policy to be written on a trust basis for the children.

It should be a whole life policy on the joint lives of husband and wife, with the sum assured as well as bonuses payable on the second death. The attraction of this arrangement is that the policy pays out when it is needed, irrespective of whether husband or wife is the first to die.

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A share in risk sharing

Anthony Rowley

Line with its great and all growing importance as a London would like to see all reinsurers operating the market, showing quality high standards of disclosure of the underlying assets, they use, in March.

This was the gist of a suggestion this month by the chairman of the Reinsurance Officers Association, Mr John Copple, who believes that insurance companies should operate out of their direct writing operations.

Reinsurance is the sharing of risks among the international insurance market. Most reinsurers are the insurers wearing a different hat. Where they are leading international companies Lloyd's syndicates their duty to meet their liabilities is normally beyond question.

However, such are the size and diversity of the reinsurance market that many small groups, often with offshore locations, are able to operate freely within it. There have been disturbing cases where some of these proved unable to meet their liabilities in full or at all when claims were presented upon them.

One of the reasons for this is that undercapitalized companies—those whose assets are realistically small in relation to potential liabilities—have been able to operate freely within the insurance market in recent years. What attracted them was the profits of good derelicting years and the opportunity to use the cash provided by premiums for investment purposes. This particularly alluring when interest rates are high. When a series of international catastrophes occurs, as in 1974, bringing huge insurance claims in their wake,

these undercapitalized companies can easily find themselves swamped and unable to pay, though it is usually the primary insurer and not the insured who has to stand the loss.

Mr Copple's suggestion would aim at alleviating this situation by making plain to those tempted to enter the reinsurance market just what amount of capital they need to safely put up to match potential liabilities. This would involve the large insurance companies in giving evidence of their separate reinsurance subsidiaries. The free assets pledged to the reinsurance side of the business would then become more apparent and also the true risk of capital employed.

There is no implication here that the leading insurance corporations themselves are undercapitalized in their reinsurance operation; it is just that the assets backing their liabilities on this side tend not to be separated from those backing direct insurance liabilities.

Such financial disciplines and the continued commitment of substantial free funds to the reinsurance operation might well assist the reinsurance industry in improving its performance because the question of adequate return on capital employed will become more acute. Mr Copple said before the Reinsurance Officers Association annual meeting.

Again, some of the more speculative elements in the reinsurance business which could have a negative effect on the achievement of proper performance objectives might find that the provided by premium rates is not worth the candle.

There have been suggestions from the insurance industry that foreign insured parties, often with other than private policies, should be brought within the

on of the Policyholders Protection Bill. This proposed legislation will give protection to the private policyholders of failed insurance companies.

The insurance industry, however, opposes this strongly, suggesting that the foreign holders, usually of commercial policies, ought to be able to rely on their brokers to make sure that they are insured with safe companies. The reinsurance industry, too, feels that the broking fraternity should bear more responsibility for reinsurance placed with dubious reinsurers.

None of these points is likely to be lost on the Department of Trade, which is tightening insurance solvency requirements and which may well go on to make more stringent requirements regarding the reinsurance market.

Beneficial though it may be in some respects, stricter statutory regulation of the London reinsurance market could prejudice some of its accustomed flexibility and this is why the industry here is following the old City of London precept favouring self-regulation to put its house in order.

The growth of London's role in this market is obvious enough from the most recent membership statistics of the Reinsurance Officers Association. Membership has increased from 38 companies (nearly all British) in 1969 to 267, of which only 60 are British and about a third of these are foreign-owned or foreign-controlled.

The principal British investment in reinsurance is found in Lloyd's, through the reinsurance subsidiaries or departments of the main British direct writing companies, all of which are members of the association. Just as the leading insurance companies have

huge total assets to back their reinsurance operations, the members of the Lloyd's syndicates are liable to the extent of their personal fortunes, if required, to meet any claims.

The need not only for such solid backing but also for the insurance operation itself is obvious from the list of recent catastrophes which has included the earthquake in Managua, the Turkish Airlines DC10 crash in Paris last year, the Flixborough explosion, the Brisbane floods, Cyclone Tracy and a series of cornucopias last year in the United States.

Apart from the question of solvency margins, a problem which is taxing the minds of reinsurers is that of finding a way to operate the underwriting created by international floating exchange rates.

The shift of one currency against another can mean that a reinsurance claim is started off earlier, against a British reinsurer than was envisaged when the original contract was drawn.

This can be overcome by the qualifying of currencies to match parties in force on the day they are signed, though this would involve the redrawing of numerous existing contracts to be satisfactory.

Instead, the Reinsurance Officers Association has put forward the suggestion that some form of internationally agreed currency unit, such as the special drawing right, might be used to fix indemnities, underwriting limits, premiums and claims settlements in future. This idea is probably still a long way from realization, though unless the world is to return to a system of fixed parities some form of fixed measure for international claims, such as those involved in reinsurance, will become increasingly urgent.

High cost of motor claims

Higher premiums continue to be the order of the day with motor insurance, and there is no sign of any levelling off. Two factors have contributed to this. The first and most important has been simply the increasing cost of claims, and the higher administrative costs which insurers have had to meet. Often the cost of car repairs has increased faster than the cost of living generally. Court awards also have increased sharply, which has resulted in out-of-court settlements keeping in step.

Second, insurers have been settling liability claims, which have been outstanding for some time, for higher figures than were estimated at the outset. Similarly, reserves for claims still outstanding have had to be "topped up", and this has had the effect of increasing the overall cost of operating motor insurance.

At one stage, because of the administrative cost of increasing premiums, insurers were reluctant to make increases at too frequent intervals. As a result, when an increase was made, it was of significant proportions. This meant that an insurer who had been competitive when compared with the rest of the market, became uncompetitive after a premium increase. This led to little new business being offered and the loss of renewals.

While, naturally, this loss was made good when, in time, the same insurer became competitive again, there was a good deal of moving from one insurer to another at renewal—which is a costly exercise for insurers to make their premium increases at more frequent intervals, with the result that an increase does not necessarily affect an insurer to such an extent when compared with the rest of the market.

Some insurers issue and renew policies for comparatively short periods, but the bulk of the market is still geared to providing cover for 12 months at a time. If inflation continues at anything like its current rate, more insurers may move over to the idea of shorter-term policies. This would mean that premium adjustments could become effective more quickly, but, of course, the additional administrative expenses have to be taken into account.

In an effort to cut premium costs, many motorists are voluntarily accepting relatively high excesses in their policies, and there is a trend, particularly in the case of older cars, away from comprehensive insurance to cover solely for third party, fire and theft. That is the obvious course for a motorist who has to cut his premium costs, but of course, it means that there is no cover whatever for accidental damage to the car.

Naturally, where a car is damaged as a result of the negligence of another motorist, a claim can be made against that motorist and, provided he is insured for third party property damage, his insurers should meet the cost. In practice, making a recovery in that way is not as simple as it sounds. Gradually legal costs and expenses in insurance is being offered in Britain (being fairly widespread on the Continent). So far, it is being offered on its own, but in time it may be available as an optional extra to motor policies. Certainly a number of insurance companies have been considering the subject very carefully.

Despite the fact that there is little underwriting profit to be made from motor insurance (and not very much investment income either as most claims are paid comparatively soon after premiums have been received), most insurers are keen to write the business in view of the substantial contribution which it makes to overheads.

While, naturally, insurers would like to make a modest profit, it could still be worth while for them to continue to write the business on the basis of a modest underwriting loss.

There is keen competition between insurers in the motor market (which consists not only of insurance companies, but also of 30 or so syndicates of motor underwriters at Lloyd's). Statistics are becoming much more complex (although what happened in the past is not necessarily an indication of what can be expected in the future), and individual insurers are always trying to isolate groups of motorists which are being charged higher premiums than necessary, so that a group can be attracted by being offered more competitive terms.

This is not an easy exercise. Bearing in mind that insurers need a reasonable volume of business for any group, and the whole question of rating motor business must not be made too complex.

At the other end of the scale, some insurers are trying to simplify motor insurance by dispensing with some of the rating categories. This, of course, has been tried in the past—by no means always with success. There is the difficulty that, if an individual insurer offers insurance without the complexity that the rest of the market considers necessary, there is likely to be selection against that insurer by motorists.

If other insurers would charge them more, they will go to the company offering simplified insurance. But the better risks may well be able to obtain lower terms from an insurer with a more complex rating structure. As a result, claims experience for an insurer offering simplified insurance may not turn out exactly as forecast.

J.G.

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Exporters run for cover

From April, ECGD has introduced a new contract, partly from a desire to simplify documentation, and partly because the Scholey Report on the organization and functions of the department, published in 1973, prompted those responsible to look more closely at the comprehensive guarantees. The introduction of the new guarantee, in itself, has not resulted in any overall increase in private rates. It is hoped that the simplification of documentation will help to hold down the present rapid rise in the administrative costs of operating guarantees, both for ECGD and its policyholders.

One simplification is that a single premium rate applies on each policy for short-term business in connection with all markets. In the past, countries have been graded and premium has varied according to the market. Now, as annual premium is calculated according to the size of the policyholder's annual turnover and the use which is made of ECGD's credit limit service.

If required ECGD can give additional cover on contracts from the time they are made until the credit risk commences. But this will be only in relation to policyholders' total business. In the past, the amount of loss for pre-credit risks has been calculated on the basis of costs incurred or contract price less savings, whichever has been lower.

The department is using the same method, pointing out that it is sometimes faced with substantial losses where little or no work has been done on the contract, and claims arise solely because of the high mark-up of the basic price of the goods. The department does not consider that it is in the interest of most of its policyholders to reduce its underwriting reserves by meeting these substantial claims payments for loss of profit.

Many marine insurers feel that exporters are obtaining the insurance for physical loss of or damage to cargoes shipped overseas at prices which are really too cheap. The point is made that reserves must be built up for the major total loss involving cargo which, sooner or later, is bound to occur. There has been no really major total loss for cargo insurers for some time.

It is unlikely that cargo insurers will succeed in pushing up their rates to any great extent. There is considerable competition for cargo insurance, with much more of the business being outside the control of the major marine insurers than is the case with, say, the hulls of vessels.

There have been suggestions from a number of quarters that overall insurance cover for cargoes should be combined with the liability of the carrier while the goods are in his care. Sometimes, the argument put forward is that, at present, there is double insurance, in that the goods themselves are insured, and the carrier probably has some form of protection for his liability.

In practice recoveries made from carriers are small compared with the total cargo claims paid by insurers. Also premium rates for those making regular shipments are assessed separately, according to claims experience, and recoveries from carriers are deducted from claims paid for this purpose.

There have been strong objections to the idea—both from insurers and shippers. First, under such a system, the party suffering the loss would not be the insurer's customer, since the customer is the carrier. Second, at present, cargo insurance rates reflect the benefits stemming from adequate packing and general loss prevention.

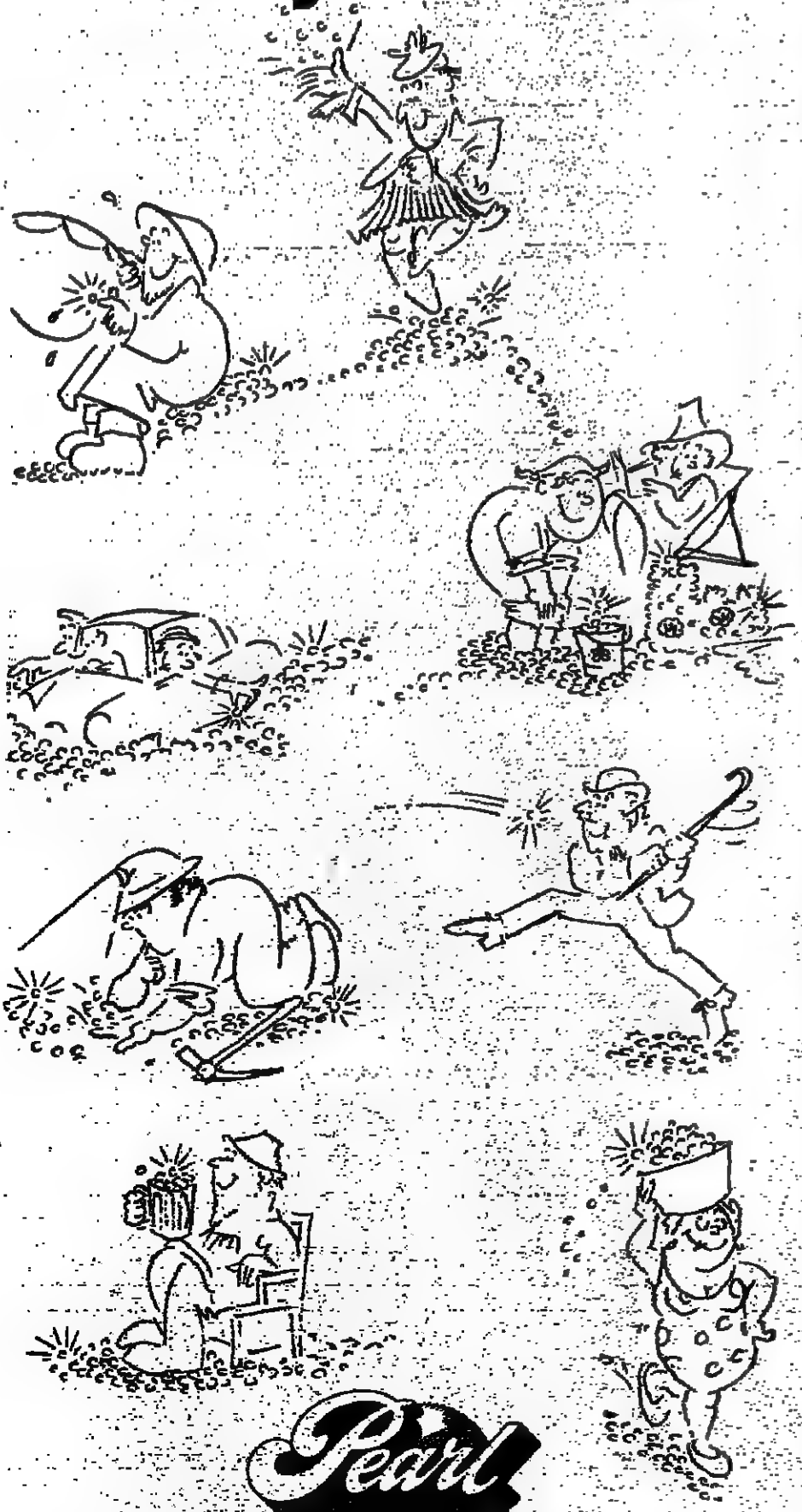
With an all-in transport operators' insurance, premiums would have to be based on the average experience of all shippers—good and bad alike. Thus an exporter's interest in measures to prevent damage—such as good packing—could decline. The money being spent in this way would benefit not only his competitors—whether they chose to be as careful or not.

There are many who feel that insurance along these lines could result in an increase in claims—which would simply lead to a further increase in insurance premiums, and a rise in costs generally.

Another argument against the idea is that large organizations sometimes choose to insure only for major losses, or carry part of the risk by having a deductible inserted in the policy.

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Is your business taking risks you haven't even thought of?

Many businesses suffer because one piece of bad luck lands them in big trouble.

You may feel that you've got enough on your hands just now, without pondering risks which might possibly come up—but probably won't.

But some 'possibles' are all too probable. For instance, what would happen to your business if a major fire put one of your main suppliers out of action? Could you survive the delays and loss of earnings?

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Or would you rather take a risk?

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Impossible to hold down hull premiums

Marine insurers have probably been writing hull insurance at less than cost price lately. From the hull underwriting point of view, 1974 and 1975 were good years, but they brought about competition with the result that 1973 is likely to be no better than marginal. When the account for that year is closed, at the end of this year, some underwriters will probably have made a marginal profit, but others will have turned in modest losses.

There is little doubt that significant losses have been made on the 1974 hull account, and all the indications are that 1975 will be even more unprofitable. The position, however, seems to be changing. Rating is getting near a turning point, and experienced underwriters expect their less experienced competitors to appreciate that, because of inflation, it is not possible to hold down insurance premiums.

A year or two ago the London market was losing money to markets elsewhere, simply because it was not prepared to cut its rates to what it considered to be hopelessly uncompetitive levels. That loss of business has stopped, and there is now a significant flow of business back to London, as some of the "out price" competitors elsewhere withdraw with burnt fingers.

It is expected that there will be a marked contraction in capacity on an international scale, in which event the London market should be well placed. It has capacity, which may well become a fairly scarce commodity. It will be up to underwriters to sell their capacity at a fair price. If they take time to bring the hull account back to profitability, not only is there the leeway of the past few years to be made good, but also the fact that inflation is continuing apace. Damage claims are inflated by the higher cost of steel and other materials required for the repair of ships, and by the cost of labour in some cases, they are further increased by the effect of fluctuating rates of exchange.

Substantial reinsurance of other insurers is written in the London market. Often to cut administrative costs, a reinsurer who writes a treaty may have little knowledge of the type of risk being accepted under the treaty. Often, by giving reinsurance support to an overseas insurance company, a London underwriter may be "competing" against himself.

For instance, he may be accepting as reinsurance a risk which he has declined as a direct placing. Also, elsewhere, premium received for the reinsurance may be lower than the premium which the reinsurer should be able to claim at a direct basis, from the insured—as in the case of a major item in operating costs.

Underwriters have taken a close interest in the lay-up situation, and considerable attention has been paid to experience in weather, major loss, tendering, ballast, gas, freeing, fire fighting arrangements, and the availability of salvage assistance. All these factors have a bearing on the reduction in risk to underwriters when a vessel is laid up, and thus the premium which can be returned.

Marine underwriters are heavily committed to North Sea oil exploration and production. On a day-to-day basis, the market capacity is about \$130m, although there have been some instances where \$200m has been written on a risk. It has been estimated that, before reinsurance, about 95 per cent of this type of oil business is written in the London market.

Experience for jack-up drilling rigs during 1974 was poor, but few of the rigs operate in the North Sea, since the maximum water depth at which they can drill is about 300ft. On the whole, recent experience of mobile drilling units in the North Sea has been better than expected.

J.G.

Loss likely on aviation account

A penalty for running a successful operation and making money is that you are likely to enter the field and cut prices to secure business. That is really what has happened over the past few years in the international aviation market, in which British insurers play a dominant part.

There are indications that a fairly long spell of declining rates for the hulls of aircraft is ending and that premium cutting will not continue. In the United States, and some other areas, there has been a certain amount of cutting back of acceptance by insurers, which has helped to bring about a more realistic outlook in the market.

It looks as though the 1974 aviation account will produce an across-the-board underwriting loss. At the end of that year it seemed that the slide in rates could not be halted. Then, quite suddenly, there was a different feeling in the market, not only in London but in certain quarters overseas. Underwriters appreciated that the stage had been reached when it was necessary to take a tougher line.

So far, underwriters have concentrated mainly on the American market, but it has been estimated that, overall, more than 50 per cent of worldwide aviation premium income is generated in the United States.

Traditionally, the major American truck lines have represented the "bread and butter" business for the aviation market. They enjoyed a higher safety record than other airlines, and thus qualified for lower premiums. But the stage had been reached where underwriters were not making money from that type of



Aftermath of the Nairobi air crash in November, 1974. Experts sift through the wreckage of the Lufthansa jumbo jet.

account, particularly in view of the returns of premium being made, in one way or another, after claim-free experience.

Now, higher rates are being charged, particularly to those airlines that have brought losses. In some cases, rates are being increased for non-American airlines, but it has to be remembered that these premium rates did not drop as much as those for American airlines. Fortunately, inflation has comparatively little effect on aviation hull business, simply because a claim is often a total loss and the full sum insured is paid quite promptly.

The position is very different in the case of insurance covering airline operators for their liability to passengers, or covering the manufacturers of aircraft and components for their liability. Here, claims can drag on for years, and prove much more expensive in the long run than was originally envisaged. Thus it can prove difficult for insurers to know exactly how much they should reserve for outstanding claims in connexion with their liability business. In the past, their limits might

not have been more than, say, \$50m.

It is not the business of insurers to set the limits of an airline's liability towards passengers. At the moment, the position is very confused and cases can take years to settle. That is in nobody's long-term interests. From the insurance market's point of view, it is the capacity to provide high insured limits for operators, and it would be happy to provide greater protection in view of the higher premium which this would generate.

Even so, it is difficult to write products liability covering manufacturers of aircraft and components against claims which may be made against them for negligence. A manufacturer's claim is a significant amount of aviation products liability insurance has been gained by the London market from the United States. Manufacturers appear to have come to London more for the expert knowledge available than strictly on grounds of cost. A number of accounts which, traditionally have been placed in the United States are now written in the London market, and British underwriters probably have the bulk of the world products liability insurance.

An indemnity of \$250m is about the highest figure available. Manufacturers, however, appreciate that punitive damages could absorb that amount and, quite possibly, more. Rating this class of insurance is not easy, since it is not a manufacturer's turnover in the preceding year which is of importance, but the actual exposure, that is, the aircraft in operation and which could bring claims.

J.G.

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SPORT

Special effort expected from Irish team

Peter Ryds, correspondent, June 25. The European amateur boxing championship begins tomorrow. The number of countries participating, 18, has been higher. England have a last three championships held in different years, are hosts for the first time, having exchanged dates with the United States. The format of the event is as follows: The number of rounds in each event, and although, as in all other events, some of the teams can never think of there are many who are determined to hold their interest. It is not the least of the of this form, or that of a play evening, a complete merit from one to 18 will be worked out.

First day—The rounds of play by all competitors—side the fights in which they will meet against each other in matches. The Irish are hardly likely to contain an home countries for it of eight. The Irish will be that which survive rounds of match play in each. With the Walker and Jones, the Irish will be that which survive rounds of match play in each. With the Walker and Jones, the Irish will be that which survive rounds of match play in each.

Physical education expert in as replacement

June 25. A 31-year-old expert of physical education at New University, yesterday into Britain to take the place of Miss Mary Palmer, who was the fifth Commonwealth tournament, which was at Gatton.

On Monday, it was diagnosed that Miss Palmer, Canada's woman amateur, was suffering from a mild version of fever. Mrs. Julia Ditchfield, a Canadian captain, telephoned the British Golf Club, London, in order to find out if she could replace Palmer. As she had to be in the practice ground with the team when that call came, she had to be in the practice ground with the team when that call came.

League

gland complete training without injury problems

June 25.—England's League coach, Alex, was confident of his chances in their world match against Australia yesterday. "You can put your money on us—we'll win for Murphy said after the team finished their workout without any injury problems.

England captain, Millward, a knock in training when he was hit in the forehead, but he later stretched away.

ing

Quettil ready to concede our record to Merckx

June 25.—Eddy Merckx, Belgian world champion, is all-conquering cyclist, but it is difficult to prevent him from conceding his victory in our de France cycle race starts tomorrow. The man Jacques Anquetil, the other man to have won five times, has said he will lose his to Merckx this year.

Mr. Anquetil, 38, missed the last of his three races and did not look at his best in the pre-Tour classics, including the Libere in France de Tour.

Boxing

The first man in the light of the sun does not come out until noonday

From Neil Allen, Boxing Correspondent, Kuala Lumpur, June 25

The correct training for the boxer has always been a matter of emphasis ever since the early prize fighters were advised to have a daily glass of port and the occasional drawing of blood by a physician. Joe Bugner and Muhammad Ali's "workouts" in the past few hours here today have been a clear reminder of that and of how far the sport still lags behind the scientific methods of preparation in athletics and swimming at the top level.

You could start, as I did, at 4.0 this morning when, having attended a lay-in and jocular party given by one of the promoters, Mr. Mike Ong of Shueh Lin International, I returned to my hotel to find that Ali's cohorts were preparing for the descent of the great man from his twenty-fifth floor suite for a run round the local racecourse. Having run with Bugner on the same turf only a few hours before, I was moved to change into shorts and a tee shirt (advertising the world rowing championships at Nottingham) and accompany the world champion on the jog about which he speaks so proudly.

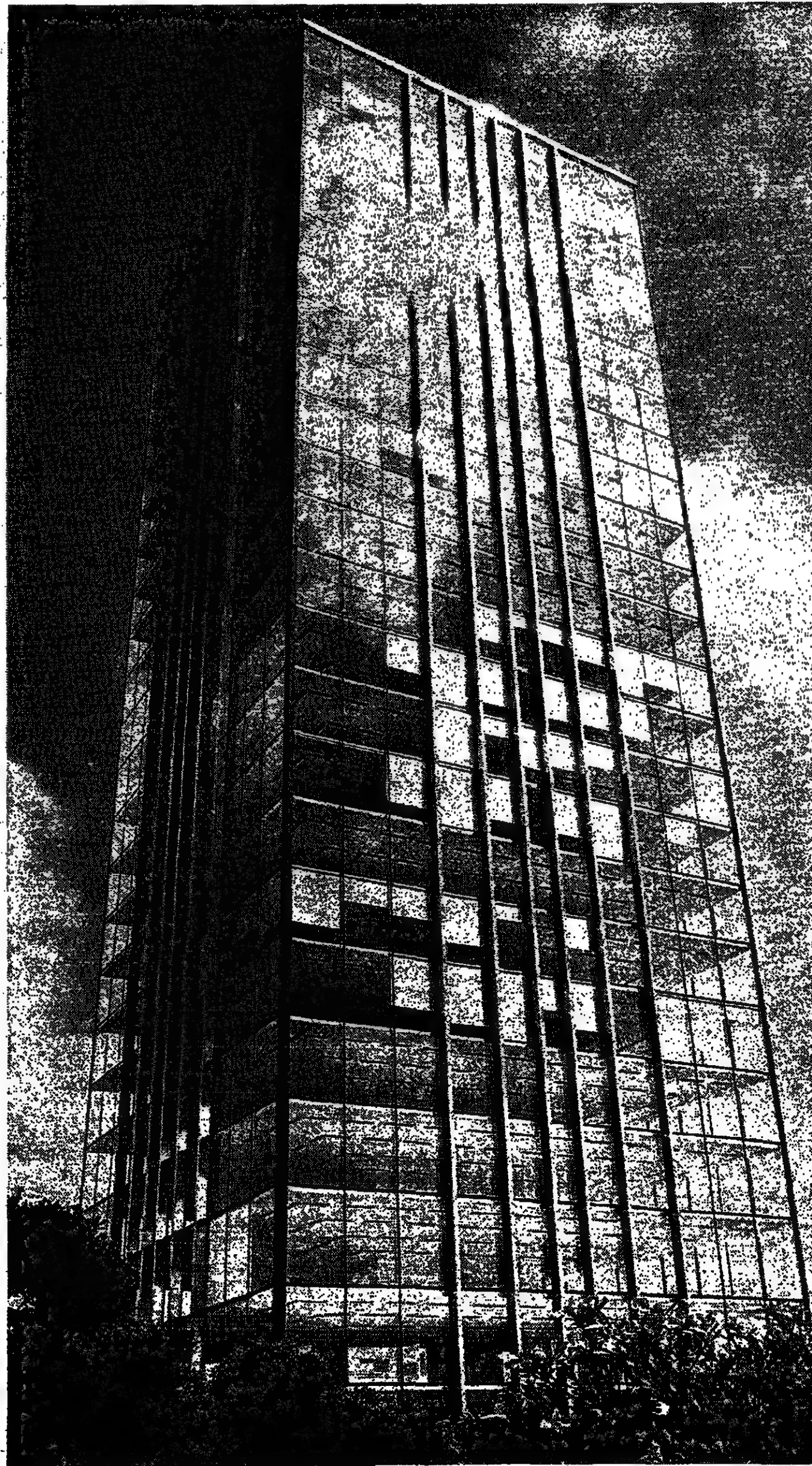


Mini press conference. Bugner, assessed "U level standard in the general certificate of pugilism" makes friends with Malaysian children after making war with his sparring partners.

in me like he was practicing play-rough. Did you see the forearm across the throat and the pushing and pulling? But what about putting his shots together?

Ali emerged from his hotel at lunch time for training and, though noticeably soft and thick about the midriff, impressed some onlookers by having six rounds on the speed bag, four at skipping and two at shadow boxing. Between rounds he swallowed a great deal of orange juice while the sweat was washed off him like a miniature waterfall. Oh, yes, Ali had a few words to shout at Mr. Smith. They included such placid gems as "The Queen and Duke of Earlom (sic) sent you. He's (Bugner) a nice guy, but he wants my job. I'm the resurrecter, the prophet, the saviour. Pick up your garments and follow me. I'm the original man. You know what he is? He's the first in the light of the sun." Outside, the hillboards insisted that this would be "the fight of a lifetime".

What does it do to the gallon?



As a nation we are full of surprises. We have an energy crisis threatening to put us into liquidation. We also have physical evidence that a sensible combination of glass, window system and building design in a modern block can save up to three quarters of the energy used in heating and lighting it.

So what do we do? Spend a little more time on specification? Take expert advice?

Not a bit of it. Up they go, building after building, gobbling up energy as if we were going for the record.

What everyone ought to know about glass and shouldn't be afraid to ask.

Two years ago, the view of glass as something to look through did us no serious harm.

Today, every developer should be aware that the right window design can more than save its cost on heating and air-conditioning plant alone, and result in a cheaper-to-run and therefore far more saleable property.

Every architect should know the precise effects of double-glazing and double window units on the control of temperature, condensation and sound penetration.

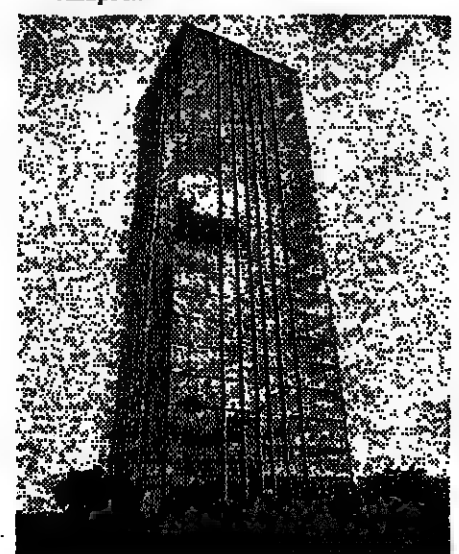
He should know the entire range of solar control glasses that absorb or reflect the sun's energy, reduce glare and solar gain and transform whole landscapes.

(And if he has difficulties, the Pilkington Technical Advisory Service and their computer programmes will quickly rid him of them.)

Finally, every prospective tenant of any building should examine his prospective running costs before ever he sets pen to contract.

That way lies sanity.

Below, sensible design can transform a building in both looks and performance.



PILKINGTON
Glass. We make it work harder for you.

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Yesterday's results on third day of Wimbledon

Men's singles

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a man in a light-colored, short-sleeved shirt, leaning forward with his arms outstretched, set against a dark background. The image has a grainy, high-contrast aesthetic, with the man's shirt appearing very bright and the background being almost entirely black. The man's face is partially visible, looking towards the right. His arms are extended outwards, with his hands open. The overall composition is dynamic and expressive.

Sherwood Stewart, the Texan, who Rex Bellamy says, "thumped the Nastase into "temporary oblivion." at Wimbledon yesterday.

And had little further cause for concern as the players whose inspiration and accuracy had deserved him. "For three weeks I have been everlastingly praising Ramirez," champion of Italy. "But I don't worry. Because I know I will get better."

Ramirez met best John Feaver, of Dorset, in a pleasant match on the centre court. Rosewall always seemed to be a move ahead.

Feaver was a good player. Rosewall was usually waiting. No matter how thoughtfully Feaver moved into position, Rosewall would be at the end of his back of golding the ball somewhere else.

When Feaver was serving at four-all and 40-30 in the third set, he was so busy looking over his opponent's backhand. Deuce. Feaver then made another mistake by serv-

ing too fast. He was hit by the net.

Brown Brydsdale also lost: after spending his day at Wimbledon playing lovely ranked Americans on court six. Brittain, though, had two winners in the men's event. Mark Cox and Graham Smith were the jocular heroes of Brittain's remarkable 1969 Davis Cup year. Brittain are still going well, too, in the women's event.

The women's singles was dominated by Mrs. Courtney Hand, who chattered at length through most matches, not least that in which Karyn Kirkmay, that remarkable peripatetic Brazilian, kept Brittain Gottfried on court for three hours and 40 minutes. But this was a defeat for the British.

Tears to Mrs. Courtney's problem with stress and elastic, and to the

Yesterday's results on third day of Wimbledon

Men's singles

Pinner (Germany) beat Mrs J. A. Austin (U.S.) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss G. A. Austin (U.S.) beat Mrs M. Edmondson (Australia) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs G. A. Austin (U.S.) beat Mrs D. Dominguez (France) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

Women's singles

First round

Miss J. A. Austin (U.S.) beat Miss M. Sato (Japan) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss K. Woodcock (GB) beat Miss G. A. Austin (U.S.) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs F. Store (Netherlands) beat Miss N. Andiot (Sweden) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss J. Bidel (Germany) beat Miss S. Downe (U.S.) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss P. A. Togardun (U.S.) beat Miss P. A. Togardun (U.S.) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss P. A. Togardun (U.S.) beat Miss G. A. Austin (U.S.) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss P. A. Togardun (U.S.) beat Miss M. Tenny (U.S.) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss P. A. Togardun (U.S.) beat Miss P. A. Togardun (U.S.) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss P. A. Togardun (U.S.) beat Miss P. A. Togardun (U.S.) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

Men's doubles

First round

T. S. Ocker (Netherlands) and M. C. Ocker (Netherlands) beat Mrs M. C. Ocker (Netherlands) and Mrs M. C. Ocker (Netherlands) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

Racing

Handicapper has been lenient with Sunblast

[illegible]

three-year-old, but then failed to score again in his last race consistently well this season and won a race at Pontefract with all the favourites in his favour. Last time he was runner-up in the under 9 at 6 lb in the handicap won by Quick Attraction at York.

He was trained by Bob Stables afterwards that one and a quarter miles was too far for Green Signal. The trainer thinks that the colt has recovered his form and is undeniably more leniently treated than for a long time. The only fly in the ointment is Sunblast's run by Don Juan. Sunblast was difficult to train last season, only running three times. He was second to Don Juan, second to Parula at Newmarket, conceding that previous winner a 15 lb handicap. It is no doubt that Sunblast appears a better horse on his own horse's handicap.

Timeform rate her as having 19 in the 1970 season, 18 last year. Today, Sunblast has not lived up to that promise in her three races this season.

Our Newmarket correspondent says that Sunblast has been working well recently. On the previous day he was asked to see her pull in the weight race against Green Signal. A horse that performed creditably at Ascot

maiden Rapid Pass, who finished second in the Royal in the Queen's Vase. Last winter Rapid Pass turned out to be a smart hurdler.

Stakes Pass needs a thorough test of stamina and a galloping course. He has a good opportunity to exploit his talents in the Goodwood Stayers Stakes this afternoon.

Results from Ripon evening meeting

7.15.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.101.102.103.104.105.106.107.108.109.110.111.112.113.114.115.116.117.118.119.120.121.122.123.124.125.126.127.128.129.130.131.132.133.134.135.136.137.138.139.140.141.142.143.144.145.146.147.148.149.150.151.152.153.154.155.156.157.158.159.160.161.162.163.164.165.166.167.168.169.170.171.172.173.174.175.176.177.178.179.180.181.182.183.184.185.186.187.188.189.190.191.192.193.194.195.196.197.198.199.200.201.202.203.204.205.206.207.208.209.210.211.212.213.214.215.216.217.218.219.220.221.222.223.224.225.226.227.228.229.230.231.232.233.234.235.236.237.238.239.240.241.242.243.244.245.246.247.248.249.250.251.252.253.254.255.256.257.258.259.260.261.262.263.264.265.266.267.268.269.270.271.272.273.274.275.276.277.278.279.280.281.282.283.284.285.286.287.288.289.290.291.292.293.294.295.296.297.298.299.300.301.302.303.304.305.306.307.308.309.310.311.312.313.314.315.316.317.318.319.320.321.322.323.324.325.326.327.328.329.330.331.332.333.334.335.336.337.338.339.340.341.342.343.344.345.346.347.348.349.350.351.352.353.354.355.356.357.358.359.360.361.362.363.364.365.366.367.368.369.370.371.372.373.374.375.376.377.378.379.380.381.382.383.384.385.386.387.388.389.390.391.392.393.394.395.396.397.398.399.400.401.402.403.404.405.406.407.408.409.410.411.412.413.414.415.416.417.418.419.420.421.422.423.424.425.426.427.428.429.430.431.432.433.434.435.436.437.438.439.440.441.442.443.444.445.446.447.448.449.450.451.452.453.454.455.456.457.458.459.460.461.462.463.464.465.466.467.468.469.470.471.472.473.474.475.476.477.478.479.480.481.482.483.484.485.486.487.488.489.490.491.492.493.494.495.496.497.498.499.500.501.502.503.504.505.506.507.508.509.510.511.512.513.514.515.516.517.518.519.520.521.522.523.524.525.526.527.528.529.530.531.532.533.534.535.536.537.538.539.540.541.542.543.544.545.546.547.548.549.550.551.552.553.554.555.556.557.558.559.560.561.562.563.564.565.566.567.568.569.570.571.572.573.574.575.576.577.578.579.580.581.582.583.584.585.586.587.588.589.590.591.592.593.594.595.596.597.598.599.600.601.602.603.604.605.606.607.608.609.610.611.612.613.614.615.616.617.618.619.620.621.622.623.624.625.626.627.628.629.630.631.632.633.634.635.636.637.638.639.640.641.642.643.644.645.646.647.648.649.650.651.652.653.654.655.656.657.658.659.660.661.662.663.664.665.666.667.668.669.670.671.672.673.674.675.676.677.678.679.680.681.682.683.684.685.686.687.688.689.690.691.692.693.694.695.696.697.698.699.700.701.702.703.704.705.706.707.708.709.710.711.712.713.714.715.716.717.718.719.720.721.722.723.724.725.726.727.728.729.730.731.732.733.734.735.736.737.738.739.740.741.742.743.744.745.746.747.748.749.750.751.752.753.754.755.756.757.758.759.760.761.762.763.764.765.766.767.768.769.770.771.772.773.774.775.776.777.778.779.780.781.782.783.784.785.786.787.788.789.790.791.792.793.794.795.796.797.798.799.800.801.802.803.804.805.806.807.808.809.810.811.812.813.814.815.816.817.818.819.820.821.822.823.824.825.826.827.828.829.830.831.832.833.834.835.836.837.838.839.840.841.842.843.844.845.846.847.848.849.850.851.852.853.854.855.856.857.858.859.860.861.862.863.864.865.866.867.868.869.870.871.872.873.874.875.876.877.878.879.880.881.882.883.884.885.886.887.888.889.890.891.892.893.894.895.896.897.898.899.900.901.902.903.904.905.906.907.908.909.910.911.912.913.914.915.916.917.918.919.920.921.922.923.924.925.926.927.928.929.930.931.932.933.934.935.936.937.938.939.940.941.942.943.944.945.946.947.948.949.950.951.952.953.954.955.956.957.958.959.9

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Everyone is welcome
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Foxhills rivals the best of the Surrey courses for scenic appeal and playing enjoyment.

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Telephone: Ottershaw 3411.

Liverpool programme

[illegible]

Salisbury programme

[illegible]

Newcastle programme

[illegible]

3.45 CARNARVON CUP (Div 1 : E345 : 1

[illegible]

4.0 STOCKSFIELD STAYERS STAKES

[illegible]

Salisbury selections

2.15 Spirit Lake 2.45 Paragon 3.15 Solar 3.45 Escorial 4.15 South
Hill 4.45 School Bell 5.15 Snow Mountain 5.45 Iver.

"Unrepresentative minorities"; "impose their will upon those who do not wish them to impose"; "similar phrases are used to mislead the masses on these matters. But for once they can be supported with hard figures. Mr John Boyd was elected General Secretary of the engineers' union with the highest number of votes the party has had in Scotland for any office, with 164.72 votes to 92.216 for the communists' favoured candidate, Mr Bob Wright. And those figures underestimate the extent to which the members have given the right choice to follow the communist line, for if there is one thing that is certain about the communists in the trades unions, it is that they poll their full strength (or even more) not away with it, rather more, so the tally for the fellow-travelling Wright represented the very largest possible measure of support. In the vote for AUEW General Secretary, the communists' candidate was one whom the communists back; it is safe to say that there could have been hardly a

When, therefore, are the names Mr Boyd vacated on becoming General Secretary, another one which will fall vacant on the retirement of this year of the present holder, and the one of Mr Boyd's successor, the one of Mr Wright, the general secretaryship, Mr Wright, who is up for re-election. If all three can be won over by the moderates, they will have the executive. Whence, of course, the communists' determination to elect the General Secretary.

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ministers would agree that there is much force in such complaints about the bureaucratic inhibitions on political power. But I wonder whether Dick Crossman ever faced the thought that if civil servants are so unresponsive and if they are so little room for real political decisions by the people with the formal political responsibility, this state of affairs is an inevitable consequence of socialism—whether it is the primary socialism of the Labour Party or the broader and, in some ways, more persuasive social democracy of the present day. In the international climate of the time, was a greater by lesser consent under governments of any political colour.

radicalism is the enemy of politics. If politics can be defined as the making of decisions on behalf of the community as a whole, people who are politically responsible to it by means of formally structured arrangements are its enemies.

Paradoxically, socialism is also the enemy of the "open government" to which socialists themselves are theoretically drawn with a perverse longing for the more responsibility for the workings of the individual state. The more responsibility for the workings of the state is placed on the bureaucracy, the less chance there is for every man

The enemy, therefore, is politics directed by the state as a state that would in the best analysis be minimal to our concepts of democratic freedom. Sooner or later, a transition will have to be made from the present state of affairs which is characterized by political control, say, undemocratic freedom and efficiency, and one of the alternatives.

The first is a socialist state which imposes a control on the bureaucracy in the same different way. The second is a willingness to prefer freedom

Peeps and me

As Christians have a species mentality, so I harbored prejudice against the French. I grew up in the Street where Sir Murray Macleod, the Lord Mayor, was honoring the Daddy of us all, Samuel Pepys. The room is in the only one that houses the Pepys papers. I have escaped that place, changed to a peep. Now in his own green

caravan and some reassuring letters from readers, I am off with my fawning peeps. I doubt that David Frost would want to reprint those.

A colleague received a letter from Barclaycard headquarters yesterday. It began "The possible and certain is: likely to cause delays in the post."

PHS

Peru used to have one of the most ostensibly feudal societies in Latin America. Forty families — the privileged 2 per cent — of the population owned 90 per cent of the cultivated land, while 50 per cent of the economically active population worked as their peones, virtual serfs, whose cash earnings averaged about \$30 a year. But the Velasco reform broke this pattern. In a programme of 11,000,000 hectares set aside for expropriation by 1976, so far 6,000,000 have been expropriated, and the first years in the history of Peru as a Republic, peasant Indians are being brought into the mainstream of national life. Add to this transformation the facts that the country has never been accomplished almost without violence, and without any drop in production, and many would already describe it as a success.

When the reform started in June, 1969 the political determination to apply social justice

plex of refineries and plantations and of strategic importance to the national economy, was outstanding for Peru as the country's sugar production. It was also the largest private estate in the country, owned by the German Gildemeister family, and covering an area the size of Belgium. Six years ago, 100,000 hectares were expropriated, along with the other large estates on the coast and big cattle ranches in the highlands, and now it is the biggest sugar cooperative in the world.

Many point it out as the Government's showpiece. The expropriation was peaceful: production last year of 245,000 tons of sugar represented an increase of 20,000 tons more than the best annual output during the last five years of private ownership; and the real value of wages has increased fourfold since Gildemeister days.

Of course, the Government, however, Casagrande had two unforeseeable effects.

In this process an important development was the struggle at Huando, 35 miles east of Lima. The owners noticed a loop-

mobilized by Vanguardia in the reform of economic priorities, concentrating on the large production properties along the coast and commercial ranches in the highlands, gradually under pressure, has come to fulfill its social and political promises too.

Jane Monahan

Peeps and me

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PHS

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facial novels—confesses to being hooked on the subject of money. Over an airline breakfast of fried sausages and superior champagne he puts down his *Financial Times* far long enough to unload his wisdom.

—The tragedy of our times is trains pulling into Charing

research for his latest book *The Moneychangers*, about intrigue inside a mid-west American bank, has taught him a thing or two which he is happy to pass on.

Hailey—pleasant, bland, easy-going and relaxed, at his newly-

Idyllic

The Greater London Council's parks department brought summary music to many of the council's staff from County Hall

The Greater London Council's parks department brought summery music to many of the council's staff from County Hall yesterday when they started a


It is not necessary to be a representative of the serious arts to perform at the Arts Council shop's popular lunch-time sessions. Yesterday, Hermione Gingold breezed in wearing a blue and white polka-dot suit with the legend "Hermione" in chunky gold letters hanging round her neck. She was due to stage a question

We christians have a species loyalty, so I hastened yesterday to Prince Henry's Room in Fleet Street where Sir Murray Fox, the Lord Mayor, was honouring the Daddy of us All Samuel Peppé. The room is in one of the only two City houses to have escaped the German Blitz, which Peppé christened to oblivion. Now it has been given

letters from readers, together with any fawling replies. I doubt that David Frost would want to reprint those.

A colleague received a letter from Barclaycard headquarters yesterday. It began "The possible rail strike is likely to cause delays in the post."

PHS

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PROGRAMME FOR LEMMINGS

economic statement which Tribune Group published yesterday is obviously intended as a challenge to the Chancellor and Wilson. The last paragraph of the statement says: "The policies we have outlined are those of the Labour Party. Our policies are based on the Manifesto from which we would be happy to support the Government if some members of the Government are not prepared to do what they should make for others who are so prepared."

Obviously the Tribune Group's policies are not in fact those of the Labour Party. On the contrary, they are the policies of a minority of Labour Members in Parliament and of only a tiny minority of Labour Party members.

Mr Wilson himself went out yesterday to stress that the Government is not in a position to make any concessions to the left wing of the Labour Party. He said that the Government is not in a position to make any concessions to the left wing of the Labour Party.

Wilson himself went out yesterday to stress that the Government is not in a position to make any concessions to the left wing of the Labour Party. He said that the Government is not in a position to make any concessions to the left wing of the Labour Party.

TO CARES FOR BROKEN HOUSES OR OLD POTS?

In the past few years there have been four occasions when the Government has been asked to consider the possibility of providing a grant to help the owners of old houses to carry out repairs. The Government has always refused to do so.

There is no doubt that Barlaston Hall deserves its place on the list. It was built in the mid-18th century by Sir Robert Taylor, and though it is large in comparison with the other houses on the list, it is an excellent example of 18th-century architecture.

THE TERRORISTS RECEIVE A WELCOME IN ISRAEL

One people may wonder whether the official and enthusiastic welcome for the return of the two Israeli terrorists who were captured in Britain, of course, is the justification for these people who are at the time being deployed by the Israeli Government to fight against the Palestinians.

invest £1,200 million a year in manufacturing industry. Part of these investment funds would be raised by taking over pension and insurance funds and there should be a "short, sharp bill" to take over financial institutions.

Nationalization, controls, protection, higher taxation, cuts in defence expenditure and forced investment are the essential ingredients of this package. The Tribune Group believes that this would lead to stable and then rising real incomes for the mass of the people, though greater equality would mean that "the fat cats" — judges, senior civil servants, chairmen of nationalized industries, etc. — would have their standard of living reduced.

Although the Tribune Group refers to the problem of inflation, its only measure to deal with it is to endorse agreements to limit wage increases, even these agreements are only to be in return for the package of demands. They further demand that there should be economic expansion in order to reduce the level of unemployment and restore full employment at a rigorous standard.

In fact this policy would destroy much of the prosperity that Britain still retains. It would finish the mixed economy. It would clearly be highly inflationary. It would lead to a deterioration in our competitive efficiency such as always follows the protection of industries at home which ought to be encouraged to compete efficiently abroad. A great part of the forced investment would be wasted because it would be a response to genuine demand.

There is also an open recognition that industry had objections to the industry bill at two levels. The first was objection to the detail and principles of most of what was being proposed. The second was a deeper distrust of how the powers would be used, once on the statute book, by a government where industrial policy was effectively dominated by the energy and personality of Mr Benn. For Mr Benn certainly has a knack of inspiring the deepest suspicion in the minds of those who run British industry.

The concession on the powers to require companies to divulge information is welcome. Since it has the effect of making the company's "secrets" public, which was the intention as originally set out in the White Paper on the Reorganization of British Industry. Further, the machinery for invoking the reserve powers will now be so complex and lengthy that it must be questioned whether it will in practice ever be used. It remains, however, wrong in principle and probably damaging in practice that the provision of information to the Government for its own statistical and planning purposes should be combined with requirements for the provision of information to employees or their representatives for the furtherance of industrial democracy.

proposal that it should be turned into a Wedgwood museum was considered and rejected.

Since then it has stood empty, suffering the ravages of weather and intruders, and in spite of its owners' efforts at maintenance it fell into a state of extreme disrepair. In 1973 the company asked for a grant to enable it to carry out repairs. It was refused. It was then claimed that even if it was repaired, it would be a "pointless exercise" to put it to any useful purpose. It would cost upwards of £500,000. For the sake of comparison, the largest single grant of public funds ever made for the repair of a country house was £87,707 for Castle Howard, an enormous structure that had been seriously damaged by fire.

In such a case, the tragedy is always that more was not done sooner. The owner of a listed building is legally obliged to preserve it, and if he is not doing so the local authority has power to serve a repair notice. If the notice is disregarded, the building can be bought compulsorily. In practice, however, having many calls on their funds, owners are reluctant to buy or even to press an owner to the point where he could turn round and require them to do so. Not until eighteen months ago did Wedgwood agree to let the Historic Buildings Bureau look for a user for the hall, but whether because of its state or the conditions the owners applied to it, the bureau has not so far succeeded.

Of course the refusal of consent to demolish does not equip a house with either funds or function to secure its future. Mr Croxall has offered the free

but to the opportunity to provide a protected home market with non-competitive goods.

There would be a collapse of confidence in the business community: no doubt there would be consideration immigration particularly of young and ambitious businessmen. The nationalization of our financial institutions would greatly damage our invisible earnings, which have stood up so well during the worst period of the balance of payments deficit. This is therefore a programme for lowering the standard of living of the British people.

The Tribune Group is putting forward an alternative programme of the left wing, and they will do everything they can to see that it is adopted in whole or in part. The pressures of inflation and the pressures which will result from trying to bring inflation to an end will give some of these proposals a spurious popularity, particularly inside the Labour Party. If the Labour Party were in opposition this left wing programme might well be adopted by the Labour Party Conference and would at least formally become what it is now falsely claimed to be, the policies of the Labour movement. Even as it is the pressure will be as great as the Tribune Group and their supporters and allies in the rest of the Labour movement can make it. As they themselves say, though in a very different sense, "for thirty years and more our nation has been on a slow march towards the precipice. Now like lemmings we are in danger of breaking into a stampede."

There is widespread support across the whole spectrum of industry for the idea that the quality of information and consultation with employees within a company should be improved. There is even support for the idea that employees in a company should have rights analogous to, if not identical with, those of shareholders. If such reform is to develop, it must be based on existing best practice in industry. The worst possible climate for such development would be one in which the provision of internal information was agreed to under the threat that, if it was not voluntarily forthcoming, it would be extracted by the Minister and given to trades unions. The right place for enhancing the status of employees, if that is the aim of the Government policy, is through the necessary amendments to company legislation. And the right place for improving industrial relations is within each individual company, not in Whitehall and the head offices of national unions.

For the rest, Mr Wilson has either been unable, or has chosen not, to change back those sections of the Bill, so as to make them conform to the original White Paper, to which it supposedly gave effect. It is industry rather than the left wing of the Labour Party that should rightly be disappointed.

services of a surveyor to assess the true costs of basic restoration and suggest possible uses. The Historic Buildings Council will presumably be prepared to provide a grant (usually amounting to about half the cost), and it is hard to believe that such a building in such a situation would fail to find a user once it was repaired. If a serious attempt were made to discover one.

The main ground for continued misgivings is the astonishing blindness of the company to the virtue of what it possesses. In a blustering statement yesterday Mr Arthur Bryan, chairman of the group, declared that he was shocked and disappointed that such an "important derelict building" should occupy any of the group's resources. With an ill-conceived juxtaposition of ideas, he boasted that the group's export earnings were worth £25m each year and promised to take note of the Minister's decision "provided our shareholders decide that part of their assets should be dissipated in this way."

It is remarkable that Wedgwood, of all concerns, should fail to see that the impulse that makes the hall precious to us is the very impulse on which their manifest prosperity depends. If people ceased to spend money for aesthetic reasons, and in particular if they ceased to value the elegant neo-classicism of the mid-eighteenth century, then Black Wedgwood and Portland ware — and most of the fine tradition which is so much a part of the group's stock-in-trade — would share Barlaston Hall's disfavour.

Unbiased basis for electoral reform

From Mr Anthony Wigmore
Sir, Your excellent leading article, "Fair Votes Are Part of Freedom" (June 17) has initiated an exceedingly important series of letters on the merits of various electoral systems. It is crucially important to realize that an electoral system ever devised is not perfect. Improvement or perfection must be the clear objective fearlessly pursued. The fact that all comparable parliamentary democracies have different systems and it follows that no system has gained the acceptance of all. Each country, usually after prolonged and careful study, has introduced a system evolved out of the traditions of the past and attempting to fulfil, as fairly as possible, the needs of the future. The size of each country, both in population and area, is certainly a relevant and important factor. This leads on to consideration of the all important technical question, by whom, how or on what recommendation can reform be implemented. The traditional answer is by act of Parliament following the report of a Speaker's conference but all advocates of reform must surely have the gravest misgivings about this procedure. Twice before this century Speaker's conferences have recommended reform, twice they have been ignored.

Criticism of sentencing policy

From Lord Halsbury of St Marylebone
Sir, There can be no doubt that rape is an odious and detestable crime, and where it is established, deserves condign, and even deterrent, sentences. It would, however, be a pity to suppose from the discussion of a particular case that this is not the view generally held in Crown Court judges.

I take the following summary from a recently published work on Crown Court practice, based on actual cases and not on theoretical considerations. In various cases where rape is committed by an adult, sentences seem usually to fall within the bracket 7-10 years. There are exceptional circumstances where higher sentences (ranging up to life imprisonment) have been supported.

In less serious cases, e.g. where there has been no serious violence, or where there has been an element of invitation, sentences on adults seem to range between three and five years. Where the accused is a juvenile, a judge is faced with more difficult problems, partly caused by the limitations placed by Parliament on the courts open to him, and partly by the inherent difficulty of punishing serious crime when committed by young people. My main object in writing, however, is to warn against the encroachment on the independence of the judiciary implicit in some recent actions by some members of Parliament and some news comment. Modern practice does not inhibit, indeed encourages, criticism of individual sentences, and this is wholly laudable. But for good reason, experience as Lord Chancellor leads me to believe that it is seldom profitable to discuss sentences on the basis of press reports alone without, at least, a full transcript of the proceedings. When criticisms amount to demands for the removal of a Crown Court judge by political pressure brought on a Lord Chancellor, and are founded on the supposed inadequacy of a single sentence, they begin to constitute a serious danger to judicial independence.

I have known numerous complaints, some justified and all investigated, during my tenure of office both on the grounds of inadequacy and excessive severity. The latter are fairly easy to deal with since the Court of Appeal exists to mitigate undue severity. There is no appeal here (as there is in some countries) against undue leniency, and probably the absence of any such appeal is in accord with popular sentiment. But to substitute for a judicial process a political process, where the form of savage denunciation of individual judges (even when, as of course they do, they make mistakes) is to introduce a new and potentially extremely harmful element into the judicial administration. It is indeed nothing but a modified and updated form of mob rule. It is, I would have thought, particularly undesirable when the denunciation is of a decision thought, perhaps rightly, to err on the side of mercy even in a bad case of a serious crime.

Yours etc,
HALLSBURY,
House of Lords.
June 25.

From Mr Francis J. M. Pole
Sir, Whilst respecting the frustration and anxiety of the victims of the recent rape case heard before Judge Christmas Humphreys, and the sentiments of those who feel that a custodial

response to this letter and I think it proper that those who contributed should know how the Belgian authorities and the Commune of Waterloo have used the funds from this country and those generated from within Belgium, whether from government or from private sources.

A programme of restoration and repair has taken place over the past 10 years and will be completed with the reopening of the museum under the name of the 150th anniversary of the battle. During this period the British regimental monuments within the walls of the Chapelle Royale have been restored, and the building was reopened to visitors again last year.

At the time of the 150th anniversary of the battle a new site had been cleared at the back of the old museum, and this was converted by the Central Office of Information into a most imaginative extension to the old museum. Since 1965 there have been many interesting additions to the museum from public and private sources. Complementary to this work has been the formation during the past year of two committees here and in Belgium, known collectively as the Waterloo Committee, and composed of a number of distinguished Belgian, British and German men and women. In this country Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, Lord Anglessey, Lady Langford and Mr David Howarth have most willingly agreed to serve on the committee in an advisory capacity. Mr Donald Crawford and Miss Frances London represent on the committee the Library of Imperial History, which has given a most generous initial endowment to the committee's work. The aims of the committee are threefold, and I believe them to be entirely non-political and unbiased.

First, the committee will foster and encourage military and strategic studies of the battle and the events leading up to it. In this connection there was, for example, a symposium at the Waterloo Museum in May

Decision to cut news on BBC 2

From Mr Don Anderson and Mr Julian O'Halloran
Sir, We are writing to inform you on behalf of journalists and others who work in BBC Television News, of the recent decision to cut the news on BBC 2.

From next September the main evening programme of news in depth, *News Extra*, will be replaced with an ordinary bulletin of fifteen minutes.

We who work in television news were not consulted about the decision and so far we have been given no coherent explanation for it. We have been assured however that the reasons are not financial. We are unanimous that it is wrong and must be opposed. We have made our views known to the Director General, through a meeting with the Editor, News and Current Affairs, Desmond Taylor, and by union resolution supported jointly by the National Union of Journalists, the Association of Broadcasting Staffs, and the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians.

There has been a half-hour news programme on BBC 2 for many years now, and our view is that the decision to abolish it involves a fundamental and damaging change of direction, style and treatment of television news. At a time when many other broadcasting organisations around the world are struggling to improve their output, and when the complexity of the subject matter is growing, we regard the cut-back as an inexplicable and retrograde step. If it goes ahead the BBC television service will be deprived of its only opportunity to deal in a considered way with news and to deal with it on the day.

Yours faithfully,
DON ANDERSON, Deputy Father of the Chapel,
JULIAN O'HALLORAN, Clerk to the Chapel,
National Union of Journalists,
BBC TV News Chapel,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Television Centre,
Wood Lane, W12.
June 25.

The Commons on radio

From Mr Hugh Vickers
Sir, As a teacher of British government and politics (to A level students) may I express the hope that the parliamentary broadcasts will on no account be discontinued. To any student of the British political system, they have literally made the difference between a theoretical parliamentary procedure come alive for the first time. Without them it will be incomparably harder to learn and to teach.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH VICKERS,
26 Ormonde Gate, SW3.
June 25.

Tests on animals

From Dr Tom Stuttaford
Sir, A Bill is being introduced in the House of Lords on Friday, June 27, to prevent the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and preparations. As first things this would seem to be an entirely commendable recommendation. However, on reflection it would appear that the measure would not only be difficult to implement; but it might well undermine much of the legislation produced recently in the area that there is greater protection for the public from the hazards of chemicals in general. Many of us involved in preventive medicine would like several points clarified:

1. The Bill would make illegal "any test in the course of the development of a cosmetic preparation". In practice it would be virtually impossible to identify any such test in view of the wide range of ingredients which may come to be used in cosmetics and the fact that such ingredients themselves are also used in a wide variety of other manufactures. It is doubtful whether any experiments are carried out on animals which are to test preparations exclusively for cosmetic purposes. Most cosmetic preparations contain colours and waxes which are also used in other products, e.g. paints, inks, textiles and foodstuffs, agricultural and pharmaceutical chemicals etc.

2. Under the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974 employers have to know that the ingredients used by workers in the manufacture of their products are safe for their employees to handle.

3. Cosmetics have to be safe — last year alone 800 children had to receive medical attention after swallowing some form of cosmetic. If cosmetics are safe and waxes which are used in other products are safe, then surely they are known to be safe.

Yours faithfully,
TOM STUTTAFFORD, Member of Council of the Research Defence Society,
44 Devonshire Street, W1.
June 24.

How they salute

From Lt-Col J. F. Shircliff
Sir, During nearly 25 years service, I have seen my cap badge change three times, the pattern of uniform shirt I have to buy change five times, my uniform trousers change three times and my stable belt change three times.

My personal weapon and the method of firing it have changed at least four times, the rifle drill I knew has gone. Even the drill for saluting on a bicycle has changed three or four times. Although I have been rationalized, decimated, standardized, computerized, integrated, metricized and amalgamated, I am still proud to pay and return compliments in the same smart open-handed Army way. Please, please Miss Jelley (Letters, June 25), let me keep my nice "longest way up — two, three — shortest way down". Yours faithfully,
JOHN SHIRCLIFF,
9 Glebe Close,
Ambridge,
Brammer,
June 25.

Letters to the Editor

sentence would have been more appropriate, may I be allowed space in your columns to comment on the effects of a similar sentence imposed by the same judge in an analogous situation some years ago.

The case in question involved armed robbery by three youths, conducted in a particularly nasty way and, unfortunately, without doubt causing lasting distress to the victim of the attack, a woman. When not only the facts of the case but the personal circumstances of the defendants — all first offenders — were brought to Judge Humphreys' attention, a suspended sentence was imposed.

I was professionally involved in the case at the time, though in a different field to that which I am following now. I have, however, kept in touch with one of the defendants, and can report that despite the criticisms of the "lenient" sentence at the time that sentence would appear to have been justified, since none of the defendants have appeared before the courts on criminal charges since that time. Indeed, because of the understanding and compassion of Judge Humphreys each defendant told me that he felt morally bound to live up to the trust and expectations of the judge who might well have committed each of them to prison.

As a member, now, of the National Association of Probation Officers I fully endorse their statement which welcomes the individual sentencing of offenders. The strict imposition of a tariff system to let the punishment fit the crime (Mikado) makes for good entertainment but hardly represents the justice which should be meted out by a humane society.

Yours etc,
FRANCIS J. M. POLE,
44 Northwood Tower,
Marlowe Road,
Walthamstow, E17.
June 24.

From Miss Margaret T. Gurner
Sir, I am forced to write this, my first letter to a national newspaper on reading reports of Jack Ashley, MP's motion for the resignation of Judge Christmas Humphreys. I was shocked and surprised that a professed defender of democracy would even consider the sacking of a judge because his decision was unpopular. One of the things that distinguishes Britain from other democracies is the independence of its judiciary; should one now commence to require the sacking of judges whose decisions do not accord with the views of Parliament we sink to the level of a Banana Republic where judges can be dismissed at whim and where judgments are written by the rulers. Justice should remain unfettered. Only when a transcript of the trial and social and psychiatric reports on the man have been read is an individual in a position to comment.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET T. GARNER,
29 Chesham Road,
Charleville Road, W14.
June 23.

From Dr T. L. Hobday
Sir, Presumably if a judge at the Old Bailey gains the reputation for severity in sentencing (while remaining within the Statute), the administrator, a Civil Servant, has the right to ensure he hears no further cases of the same offence? Yours faithfully,
T. L. HOBDAY,
8 Princes Park Mansions,
Liverpool, L8.
June 24.

of last year, at which a number of distinguished speakers spoke on various aspects of the battle.

Secondly the committee seeks to ensure the preservation of the battlefield and to safeguard it from any undesirable development in the future.

Thirdly the committee intends to take steps to ensure that the visitor to the battlefield has a better appreciation of the historical events of June 18th than exists at the moment. To this end a new Guide Book has been written by David Howarth and Professor Henri Bernard in English and French and is already on sale on the battlefield and elsewhere: Flemish and German editions will follow shortly. Other steps that have been taken by the committee are the planting of a tree in a place known to have been afforested at the time of the battle, and better signposting to the battlefield and in the area of Mont St Jean itself.

The committee now hopes to enlist the help of those who are interested in the battle, and has formed an Association of the Friends of the Waterloo Committee. Anyone interested should write to Miss Frances London, The Library of Imperial History, 55 Museum Street, London, W.C1.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
WELLINGTON,
Stratfield Saye House,
Reading.
June 18.

The century's last quarter

From the Reverend Peter Smith
Sir, In the Parliamentary Report in *The Times* (June 14) I see that the Prime Minister is referring to the present time as being in the last quarter of the 20th century. The same mistake has been perpetrated by at least two diocesan Bishops, and by several other persons who ought to know better.

The last quarter of the 20th century begins on January 1, 1976, and ends on December 31, 2000. If we use modern dating methods, the 1st century began on January 1, 1 AD, and ended on December 31, 100 AD. Or again, Queen Victoria, who died on January 22, 1901, lived for 22 days of the 19th century which began on January 1, 1901. Yours faithfully,
PETER SMITH,
Greenhill Vicarage,
11 Flambard Road,
Harrow, Middlesex.

Law Report June 25 1975

No lump sum on claim for periodical payments Inherent jurisdiction to dismiss for want of prosecution

Wilson v Wilson
Before Lord Justice Cairns, Lord Justice Scarman and Sir Gordon Willmer
[Judgments delivered June 18]

Where only periodical payments are claimed, and no amendment of the prayer has been made by leave of the court, a petitioner cannot obtain an order for a lump sum against the respondent.

The Court of Appeal so declared when allowing an appeal by Mr Robert Crompton Wilson, solicitor, of Holmfirth, West Yorkshire, from an order of Judge Gill, at Middlesbrough County Court, that a prayer for periodical payments in a petition by his wife, Mrs Dorothy Wilson, school teacher, of Birch Drive, Fabley, Cleveland, was sufficient to allow her to claim a lump sum under section 23 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973.

Section 23 provides: "(1) On granting a decree of divorce . . . or at any time thereafter . . . the court may make any one or more of the following orders. . . (a) an order that either party to the marriage shall make to the other periodical payments, for such term, as may be specified in the order; . . . (c) an order that either party to the marriage shall pay the other such lump sum or sums as may be so specified . . ."

Rule 68 of the Matrimonial Causes Rules provides: "(1) Any application by a petitioner or by a respondent who files an answer claiming relief, for . . . (b) a financial provision order . . . shall be made in the petition or answer, as the case may be. (2) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph

(1), an application for ancillary relief which should have been made in the petition or answer may be made subsequently—(a) by leave of the court . . . or (b) where the parties are agreed upon the terms of the proposed order, without leave . . ."

Mr Terence Earnshaw for the husband; Mr Anton Lodge for the wife.

LORD JUSTICE CAIRNS said that the parties, who married in 1953, separated in 1972. There were five children, the eldest three living with the husband and the other two with the wife.

In February, 1973, the wife's solicitors wrote to the husband saying that they understood he would not resist the wife's petition for divorce. He replied that he would not, provided she did not deviate from the grounds for divorce which she had outlined to him.

Further correspondence ensued and the wife presented her petition, alleging unreasonable behaviour. She claimed relief by way of maintenance pending suit and periodical payments for herself and the two children. The husband did not defend, and on July 2, 1973, a decree nisi was pronounced. Later the wife made an application for a lump sum.

At the hearing there was some dispute whether the wife had had leave for the application under rule 68(2). Matters proceeded on the basis that no leave had been obtained.

The judge decided that the wife was entitled to a lump sum notwithstanding that there was no leave and the prayer did not include the claim. On the face of

the rule it was difficult to see how such a decision could be reached.

The judge relied on *Doherty v Doherty* (The Times, March 29, 1975) 3 WLR 11, in which a wife who had asked for a property adjustment order was awarded instead a lump sum for which she had not asked.

It was to be noted that in that case the wife had also applied for maintenance. Maintenance included a lump sum. Lord Justice Buckley said that if leave were needed to amend the prayer it would be granted. Lord Justice Ormrod said the same.

The present case differed from *Doherty* in more than one respect. It did not follow that if either a lump sum or property adjustment was claimed and an order for the relief not claimed was made, then on a claim for periodical payments a lump sum could be ordered. An application, however, could be made for both when the order made under one would affect the order under the other.

Lord Justice Ormrod had been influenced by the fact that the husband in *Doherty* had not been lulled into a false sense of security. That was an important distinction; in the present case the husband had been lulled into a false sense of security.

The judge took the view that the present case was stronger than *Doherty* because there the relief claimed was property adjustment which fell under section 24 and the relief given was a "financial provision" under section 23, whereas in the present case the two forms of relief involved were

both financial provisions within section 23.

In his Lordship's opinion the judge mistook the form of the matter for the substance. As no injustice would be caused to the wife by applying the rule according to its terms, the rule could not be disregarded.

LORD JUSTICE SCARMAN, concurring, said that Mr Lodge, in submitting that the judge's order was correct, relied strongly on the situation which would arise if the wife, while intending to claim a lump sum, failed to do so and then remarried. He said that would then be dismissed from claiming a lump sum.

The argument confused a fresh application with an amendment. In the present case, the wife applied for periodical payments. She now wanted a lump sum as well. If a case arose after remarriage where an amendment were required, the court under its general jurisdiction for damages for personal injuries suffered while working "on the lump" at a building site.

The appeal was from Mr Justice Donaldson's reversal in chambers of the order of the Nottingham district registrar and his refusal to strike out Mr Thorpe's action as against Provincial for want of prosecution.

SIR GORDON WILLMER, also concurring, said that one of the purposes of pleading was to inform a party of the case that he was to meet.

On the basis of the petition the husband decided not to defend. The prayer was specific: it asked only for periodical payments. If it did not mean what it said, then it was a most misleading pleading. That alone distinguished the case from *Doherty*.

Thorpe v Alexander Fork Lift Truck Ltd and Others
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Roskill and Lord Justice Ormrod
[Judgments delivered June 20]

The court can exercise its inherent jurisdiction to dismiss proceedings for want of prosecution even when no branch of the Rules of the Supreme Court has been committed by the party against whom the order to dismiss is sought.

The Court of Appeal so held as a matter of principle though they dismissed an interlocutory appeal by Provincial Plant Hire Company Ltd, of West Hallam, Derby, third defendant, to an action by Mr William Trevor Thorpe, of Brumford, Nottingham, a legally aided plaintiff, against five defendants for damages for personal injuries suffered while working "on the lump" at a building site.

The appeal was from Mr Justice Donaldson's reversal in chambers of the order of the Nottingham district registrar and his refusal to strike out Mr Thorpe's action as against Provincial for want of prosecution.

Mr Michael Turner, QC, and Mr William Crowther for Provincial; Mr O. R. Popplewell, QC, and Mr Paul Hughes for Mr Thorpe.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in April, 1971 Mr Thorpe, a "self-employed" worker, on the "lump", broke an arm while working on a building site when the arm of a fork lift truck came down on it. He brought an action against the site contractors, Rine-tane Builders Ltd, who employed the driver of the truck. That would

seem to be a simple case of action.

The writ against Rine-tane was issued in April, 1972, and served on them on September 12, 1972. They put in a defence on November 16, saying that the truck was defective and that they had hired it from reputable hirers, Provincial.

Mr Thorpe's solicitors asked for further and better particulars. The answer, dated April, 1974, but not delivered until June, merely said that the truck was defective because the arm dropped without any act on the part of its driver.

It was right Mr Thorpe would lose his action against Rine-tane. His advisers in April, 1974, had issued a "prospective writ" against four more defendants, including Provincial, who were said to have hired the truck from the owners. They were issued just within three years of the accident. But the writ, with the statement of claim, was not served on Provincial until November, three and a half years after the accident and six months after the period under the Limitation Act had expired.

Provincial asked for further time to deliver a defence, but having considered the position they took out a summons to dismiss the action as against them for want of prosecution.

The registrar granted the application; but Mr Justice Donaldson allowed an appeal by Mr Thorpe because he thought that action could not be dismissed for want of prosecution unless the plaintiff had been in breach of some Rule of the Supreme Court.

His Lordship did not agree. A case could be dismissed for want of prosecution, as his Lordship and Lord Justice Salmon had said in *St. Leonards v. The Mayor of London* (The Times, April 11, 1968) 2 QB 225, 245, 268; not only under the jurisdiction in the rules but also under the inherent jurisdiction of the court.

Provincial could certainly make out a prima facie case for asking for the action against them to be dismissed for want of prosecution. Mr Thorpe had waited to issue the writ until almost the last day of the three-year statutory period of limitation. In November Provincial were suddenly served with a writ and statement of claim in a matter of which they had not heard word before from anyone on the other side—after three and a half years.

In *Sweeney v. Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons Ltd* (1974) 1 WLR 1491, Lord Denning said that a plaintiff who delayed to issue a writ for four years from the date of the accident—three years for issuing the writ and one year for serving the writ—was not entitled to delay at all. It was his duty, once the writ was issued, to serve it as soon as he could. If he failed to do so, the writ was struck out. It was not the plaintiff's duty to serve the writ as soon as he could. It was the plaintiff's duty to serve the writ as soon as he could. It was not the plaintiff's duty to serve the writ as soon as he could. It was the plaintiff's duty to serve the writ as soon as he could.

But on the facts the present case was different. It appeared from the correspondence that from September, 1972, Mr Thorpe's solicitors had been in communication about the defective fork lift truck as they ever had and on that they could have sued the four defendants. They could have brought in to the first action against Rine-tane. On the totality of delay it seemed a strong case for dismissal for want of prosecution.

The solicitors, however, had put before the court their position from the time of the writ in April, 1974. They said that as soon as they got particulars of Rine-tane's defence in June, 1974, they had instructed counsel. They had then an unfortunate delay until October, because of the long and complex nature of the case. They said that as soon as they got the papers back with the statement of claim they had served the four defendants.

Was that delay excusable? Though it was open to debate, it did seem to me that those who have some ground for saying that they should not be blamed for the delay and that if they had acted promptly they would have been able to bring the case to trial. It was not to be attributed to the totality. His Lordship's view was that the delay was excusable. He was not in the end, though he disagreed with the judge on the point of principle, he thought that it was not a case for dismissal. He thought that it was not a case for dismissal. He thought that it was not a case for dismissal. He thought that it was not a case for dismissal.

advisers had not been guilty of non-compliance with any statutory provision or any Rule of the Supreme Court; and that you cannot do it to introduce a timetable by use of the inherent jurisdiction and thereby override a timetable provided by the rules. Earlier, in referring to the *Sweeney* decision, he had said: "It seems to me that in so far as the Court of Appeal has gone further than the rules in this case, it is a most unfortunate step."

With great respect to Mr Justice Donaldson, the step which the court took in *Sweeney's* case was undoubtedly that the judge decided the case on a narrow ground, that there had been a failure to comply with the rules in that the statement of claim had not been served in time. It was not the court's intention and that the decision was based on much wider grounds.

Mr Popplewell by implication said that the court was not to be deciding because, he said, a plaintiff was entitled to make full use of the three years or what ever period, save allowed by the Limitation Acts and also of the year, which Order 6, rule 8 allowed between issue and service of the writ. He said that a plaintiff might take advantage of those periods; but he could not in the present case. He said that the plaintiff had not been in breach of the rules. He said that the plaintiff had not been in breach of the rules. He said that the plaintiff had not been in breach of the rules.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD, concurring, said that the point of principle was that the court should not be in all cases it was a sufficient reason for saying that the papers were with counsel for such and such a time.

Solicitors: Ekins, Manning, Miles & Foster, Nottingham; Harrison, Golds & Rushworth, Nottingham.

A word of advice to those of you who are thinking of changing to Silk Cut.

If you smoke it's more than likely that you're now thinking of changing to Silk Cut.

As Silk Cut tastes milder than the cigarette most of you will be used to smoking, we offer you this advice.

When you try Silk Cut, try them for two weeks.

In our experience that's how long it takes to appreciate the smooth, mild but satisfying taste of Silk Cut.

There is a range of Silk Cut brands: Silk Cut regular, Number 3, King Size, new Number 1 and, for an exceptionally mild smoke, Extra Mild.

So whichever Silk Cut brand you choose, try them for two weeks.



Silk Cut. The mild cigarette.

LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government.

EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

Conteh's legal action must be tried first

Conteh v Onslow, Fane and Another
Before Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Stephenson and Sir John Pennycuik

Mr John Conteh, the boxer, was granted an injunction to restrain the British Board of Boxing Control from holding a meeting to determine whether he had been guilty of misconduct in failing to carry out a contract to train for a fight with Alvaro Lopez (which was abandoned) entered into on his behalf by his manager, Mr George Francis.

The Court of Appeal allowed his appeal from the refusal of Mr Justice Walton to grant an injunction and held that the reality of the contract for the fight was in issue in a High Court action commenced by Mr Conteh against Mr Francis, Mr Harry Levene, fight promoter, and Mr Michael Duff, match-maker, and that the court should restrain the board from conducting "what" could amount to a prehearing of the same issue.

Mr Stanley Brodie, QC, and Mr Michael Belfor for Mr Conteh; Mr David Elmer, QC, for Mr Francis and Mr Philip Naughton for Mr J. Onslow Fane and Mr R. L. Clarke, sued on behalf of the board.

SIR JOHN PENNYCUICK said that in 1971 Mr Conteh and Mr Francis entered into a "boxer-manager agreement" in the standard form of the British Board of Boxing Control. Under the contract Mr Francis, as manager, undertook to secure for Mr Conteh the most advantageous terms for each fight and Mr Conteh undertook to keep himself in the best possible physical condition for fights arranged for him.

The agreement was renewed in 1974 for a further period of three years. On March 20, 1975, Mr Francis made an agreement with Mr Levene for Mr Conteh to fight at Wembley on May 22. Mr Conteh was dissatisfied with the financial terms arranged for him by Mr Francis and declined to go on with training for the fight, which had to be cancelled.

Mr Conteh contended that Mr Francis had committed a fundamental breach of the boxer-manager agreement in failing to arrange the most advantageous terms in the fight arranged for May 22 and the previous fights arranged with Mr Levene as promoter and promoter in having been repudiated. On April 18 Mr Conteh dismissed Mr Francis as his manager.

Both Mr Francis and Mr Levene made complaints to the board against Mr Conteh for failure to honour his contracts. The board wrote to Mr Conteh requiring him to appear before a committee on April 23 to explain his alleged misconduct. Mr Conteh requested the board to postpone the committee meeting to await the outcome of the High Court action against Mr Francis and Mr Levene for damages and for declarations that the fight agreement of March 20 was invalid.

When the board refused a postponement, Mr Conteh commenced an action against the board claiming a declaration that their refusal was unlawful as amounting to an ouster of the jurisdiction of the courts and an injunction to restrain them from holding the meeting until the determination by the court of the question of the validity of the agreement.

bound by its rules, consisting of various regulations which provided for the determination of complaints of misconduct against a member. But it was admitted for the board that Mr Conteh was entitled to prosecute his action in the courts against Mr Francis and Mr Levene. That admission was of great importance.

Where the constitution of an association provided for the determination of complaints against its members by a domestic tribunal, the court would not save in exceptional circumstances restrain the hearing by the tribunal. But it was clear that the court had power to restrain the tribunal in special circumstances when the interests of justice so required.

It was not desirable to attempt an enumeration of what might represent special circumstances. Mr Francis, for the board, had contended that the special circumstances were limited to an anticipated breach of the law or of natural justice. But the Lordship could see no reason to place such a limitation on the special circumstances that might warrant the intervention by the court. On the contrary, an obvious ground for restraining proceedings before a domestic tribunal was that there was pending in the High Court proceedings in which the same issue was raised. The court could not but rule allow the prosecution of the same issue in concurrent proceedings: *Thames Laboratories Ltd v Trinity House Corporation* (1961) Ch 379.

If the court were to allow Mr Conteh to be bound by the board's act of misconduct involving an issue between himself and other parties, the court would be restrained the board from hearing the complaint under its regulations. But the very act of misconduct alleged was the breach of his contracts with Mr Francis and Mr Levene, and whether there had been such a breach depended upon whether the contract between Mr Conteh and Mr Francis was valid. That was the very issue in the High Court action. It was clear that the court could not restrain Mr Conteh from prosecuting the action.

Although the parties to the domestic proceedings were different from the parties to the High Court action, the two sets of proceedings turned upon a identical issue and if the domestic proceedings were allowed to continue there would be a duplication of proceedings. The board had recognized that its determination could only be provisional and would have to yield to the decision of the court. Given that state of affairs the court had a discretion to restrain the domestic proceedings.

It would be highly undesirable if the committee should conduct what would amount to a pre-hearing of the issue pending a decision by the court. That would do no more than reflect on the committee's impartiality of capacity but merely flowed from the fact that the court could not allow to continue and its decision would prevail. The objects based on duplication of proceedings would not be met by treating the hearing before the committee as provisional, even if the committee had power to conduct provisional hearings. The conclusion was that the court could and should exercise its judicial discretion by restraining the board from proceeding with the hearing before the committee.

His Lordship would allow the appeal and grant the injunction. Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice Buckley concurred.

Solicitors: Michael Sears & Co., London; White & King, Nottingham.

Business appointments

Mr J. Danny joins Eagle Star board

Mr John Danny, chairman of Crowwood Securities, has been appointed to the board of Eagle Star Insurance.

The following become directors of Samuel Montagu with effect from July 1: Mr Roy M. Daniels, Mr Robert K. Ledson, Mr Oliver H. Russell, Mr Arnold B. Shipp and Mr Mark A. Vaughan-Lee.

Mr R. J. Crankshaw has been made a non-executive director of Toser Kemsley and Millbourn (Holdings).

Mr P. van Cruyningen is to succeed Mr P. M. Linton as managing director of OIL (Asia).

Mr Arthur Schmitt, a vice-president of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has been appointed deputy controller.

Mr Frank Alfieri becomes controller of I.T.I. Europe.

Mr A. R. Collinson is now a director of Decca International, later national (Stockton division), in charge of projects.

Mr Alfred Lindstrom, operating head of the Parker Hannifin Corporation's European operations, has been elected a corporate vice-president.

Mr A. V. Howland has been made managing director of Electric Construction (Wolverhampton), a Hawker Siddeley company.

Mr W. S. Turner has joined the board of Cable News Network. Mr J. W. Wilkins and Mr E. W. Newton have been appointed additional directors of W. B. Balls and Sons.

Mr William J. Bowden has become vice-president of CFC Europe. Mr Peter M. Ware is now managing director of CFC (United Kingdom) and Mr Heine Buze is to be deputy director.

Mr Brian Turpin has retired as chairman and from the board of James A. Jobling. The new chairman is Mr Floyd Hayken, who continues as group managing director.

Mr Stanley Wainwright, managing director of the manufacturing division, has been appointed deputy managing director and director of operations.

Mr Charles Dyer, formerly manufacturing and engineering manager, Europe, of Cornhill International, has been appointed director of market planning.

Mr J. K. Noakes, chairman of Bladen & Noakes (Holdings), has been appointed chairman of its subsidiary subsidiary Rhombus Bladen.

Mr A. P. Ashford has retired from the board of The Border and Southern Stock Exchange. Mr C. Alan McIntosh and Mr W. J. R. Govett have become directors.

It is intended that Mr McIntosh will be made chairman on the retirement from the board of Mr C. W. Garnett after the next annual meeting.

Mr Martin Barber has been made managing director and Mr Ken Harwood, deputy managing director of Kempa Group (Printers and Publishers).

Mr Robin Eve, a director of Midland Montagu Industrial Finance, has joined the board of J. E. Beale as a non-executive director.

Mr James Fouldes has been appointed group managing director of Tinsley Wire Industries and its subsidiaries.

Mr Ronald Hooker has joined the board of Ruberoid. Mr George Good is to join the main board of Bernar Holdings.

Mr Robin Mason has become company secretary of Ballifons. Mr P. H. H. Jones has been made manufacturing director of Thermatite.

Mr E. F. Feistad has joined the board of European Investment Trust, with effect from July 1, on his retirement as manager.

ICI management to take firm line in rejecting 55pc pay demand

By Tim Jones
ICI's 18-man board is expected to take a firm line when it meets today to discuss the massive rejection of its 26 per cent pay offer by eight signatory unions acting on behalf of 57,000 manual workers.

Company negotiators are due to meet the union officials tomorrow, and it is thought unlikely that much headway will be made in meeting the 55 per cent demand made on behalf of the workers.

After the two sides failed to reach agreement earlier in the week, Mr John Miller, secretary of the ICI signatory unions' joint negotiating council, warned the company that they were almost "beyond the negotiating stage".

At the talks, the company said it could not improve its offer, moulded on the social contract, which would add 540m to the wages bill. The 26 per cent offer made last month would increase basic rates by some £10 a week, with £3 extra for some craft workers.

The company, which claims that some of the union demands would in fact amount to a 90 per cent pay rise, says the unions' claim, if conceded, would add £100m to the wage bill.

The unions have countered that their claim does not break social contract guidelines as it is based on an improved productivity performance.

For its part, the company has been equally adamant in rejecting the unions' claims. Mr

James Bell, general manager of personnel, said: "It produces a claim of a size and nature which is totally out of court in relation to any business reality."

In a carefully documented rejection of the unions' claim Mr Bell continues: "I can only say with grim realism that were we simply to go along with their claim both the company's profit and its current capital investment programme—not to mention any future one because wage rises are a permanent cost—would disappear."

"I do not have to remind you that there is no scope in current United Kingdom or world trade circumstances for recovering sums such as these by price increases."

Distributors soothed by Leyland

By Clifford Webb
British Leyland have moved quickly to allay fears of cuts of up to 1,200 in the present total of 1,300 distributors and dealers.

Industry reports have suggested that the newly merged car company—the merged Austin-Morris, Rover-Triumph and Jaguar-Daimler—will be better served by fewer and larger outlets operating on a multi-franchise basis.

Mr Keith Hopkins, sales director of British Leyland, recently met the Austin-Morris joint chairman's association and the Rover-Triumph distributors council. These two bodies constitute the inner cabinets of the dozens of associations representing sections of the network.

Yesterday in a letter to all 3,500, Mr Hopkins said that a working party was being formed with distributor-dealer bodies to try to amalgamate them into one all-embracing association.

This would then play a key role in the establishment of a fully integrated sales organization.

Mr Hopkins said no precise details had yet been worked out.

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'Nationalistic' export credits deplored

By Melvyn Westlake
Britain yesterday received a veiled rebuke for its "nationalistic" export credit policies from the former head of the government-run Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Speaking of the urgent need to control the "dangerous" international trade credit rate, Mr Robert Fell, who left the ECGB at the end of last year, said: "We cannot expect any international moves if we continue to play a game of looking for international cooperation while developing increasingly nationalistic policies."

Mr Fell, who is now Chief Executive of the Stock Exchange, was addressing a conference organized by the Royal Institute of International Affairs on "The International Credit War: Is it inevitable or can it be controlled?"

He said that such a formidable array of political, industrial, economic and regional development arguments were advanced in favour of export credits that they had generally carried the day against possible Treasury or Finance Ministry objections.

But now most countries had realized that export credit had reached a dangerous stage. The practice of giving cheap credit over several years, at subsidized rates of interest, had grown sharply in recent years.

Mr Fell said the buyer was able to play one country off against another and bring credit terms to the lowest possible point, to his advantage.

This growth and the possible misdirection of credit was why control was urgently needed. But it was also of concern that export credit was becoming a major arm of industrial policy.

This might result in bringing a rigidity to industry.

Mr Fell said the main chance of international control must come through the Berne Union, which grouped the major government and private credit insurers.

Earlier, Mr Edmund Dell, the Paymaster-General, had told the conference that export credit subsidies cost the United Kingdom more than £150m in 1974-75. Some £300m of outstanding export credit was at rates of interest at or only a little above 5.5 per cent.

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Call for UK tariffs on Portuguese shirts

Portuguese clothing manufacturers are attempting to gain a big share of the British men's outerwear market and the industry has reacted by demanding that the Government impose immediate controls on the cheap imports.

The Clothing Manufacturers' Federation, already seriously concerned at the level of imports of cheap shirts from Portugal, said yesterday that Britain was suffering more than its EEC partners.

It called on the Government to impose duties on these imports, which are provided for under the terms of 1972 quota arrangements between the EEC and Portugal. It wants a ceiling this year of 961 tonnes.

The West German Federal Deficit rose to DM19,270m (about £361m) in the first five months of this year, from DM6,565m in the same period of 1974, the finance ministry said yesterday.

Expenditure climbed to DM62,508m from DM51,045m, with revenues easing slightly to DM43,420m from DM44,344m.

Chrysler Canada, wholly-owned by Chrysler Corporation, said it has been told to post a \$20m (about £8m) performance bond or other security with the Canadian Government.

A Chrysler spokesman said this follows a request by the company to the Government for time to make up a shortfall in truck production that is required under the terms of a truck production to sales ratio specified in the Canadian-United States car pact.

Chemical industry employers were warned yesterday that the whole future of national negotiations hangs in the balance unless they make an improved offer to 70,000 workers when the two sides meet next week.

Manufacturing industries increased their employment by 41,000 in the year to June 1974, according to Census of Employment figures published yesterday by the Department of Employment.

Although less than the increase of 51,000 recorded in the year to June 1973, the employment gain appears to disprove the claim made by Sir Wedgwood Benn when Secretary of State for Industry that Britain has recently been subject to a process of "de-industrialization".

However, other forms of employment expanded as well as industry. In insurance, banking, finance and business services 57,000 more people were employed and 16,000 more in the distributive trades in June 1974 than a year earlier.

The sharpest drop was recorded by construction, where employment fell by 48,000 compared to a rise of 80,000 in the year to June 1973.

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Bowater makes the terms attractive

Current bids Jockeying for position

BPB Industries Cutting out

Business Diary: One man's meat • Air martial

Dogged fighters



TWA departure

When a company runs into financial difficulties it is common for executive heads to roll. All the same, the sudden resignation of Forwood Wiser as president of Trans World Airlines (loss for the first five months of this year: \$88.6m) has shaken the American airline industry.

Wiser is thought of as a tough, efficient airline man, and at 53 was widely seen as the successor to Charles Billings, chairman when he turns 65 next year.

The United States has managed to make appreciable gains in trade because of the devaluation of the dollar. The trade weighted average decline of the currency against most other important currencies has been some 18 per cent in the past five years and far more in terms of the Deutsche mark,

Brussels gives the hauliers a lift

Regulations controlling British road transport are confined almost entirely to vehicle safety. Continental hauliers, on the other hand, are tied down by a complicated maze of operating licences, quota restrictions and price controls; and since January 1 they have also been subject to a 450 kilometres (281 miles) per day maximum for drivers.

British transport experts have a ready answer to European fears that removing these restrictions will open the door to

The swing would have to be formidable, and reaching an overall surplus position in payments would be spectacular against the background of deficits, on an official transactions basis, of \$8,324m in 1974 and \$2,805m in the first three months of this year.

But recent trends do suggest to some extent that very sharp changes in capital flow movements are now taking place. In the final quarter of last year, for example, foreign investors made net sales of more than \$700m of United States securi-

such cut-throat competition that standards will decline and many firms will be driven out of business.

inter-state road transport business. Relations between German and Dutch hauliers are already strained. The Germans accuse the Dutch of ignoring any regulation which prevents them from winning business in the first place, and then making the arrangements for it.

A German delegate attending an international road transport conference at Eastbourne last week said: "The Dutch were the pirates of the seas. Now they have turned their attention to the roads of Europe."

The Dutch counter by claiming that their truck drivers are victimized by the German police, who, they say, seem determined to drive them off the roads of the Federal Republic.

Thus the present situation suggests that the trade balance will deteriorate in the months ahead, while the significant real economic growth and low inflation in the second half of 1975, which is by no means certain, together with the swings in capital flows to the

United States, may not be sufficient to avoid another deficit in the balance of payments this year. But the 1975 deficit should be much less than the one experienced last year.

Yet it was a German who made the most widely applauded speech at the East-West conference (organized

Britain has been granted a one-year postponement of the EEC Drivers' Hours Regulations (543/89) which came into force in the original Six on January 1. The introduction of a 450 kilometre restriction, combined with an

eight-hour day and longer rest periods, has already led to demonstrations in The Netherlands and Germany and there is a growing conviction that the 450 kilometre maximum may be amended by Brussels before it comes into effect here.

The Freight Transport Association is already campaigning for this in Brussels and is being supported by sister organizations throughout the EEC. The association has calculated that this one set of regulations alone

Professor Johnson does it with a kiss

It is indeed hard adequately to paraphrase his scorn for those who have advocated temporary tariff protection in sublime ignorance of the fact that any argument for a tariff on balance-of-payments grounds is irrelevant to a country with a floating exchange rate . . . no one in Cambridge reads Keynes any more! . . . the fact

that no competent trade theorist would advocate a tariff as a means of stimulating export production . . . the fact, as any competent student of international relations would know, that Britain's ability to use the tariff to overcome

domestic difficulties is rightly restrained by binding international treaty commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)". Secondly, the "in" option had changed so that the basic political and economic purpose of European integration

Economically, Professor Johnson seems to go even further in the direction of throttling the baby while honoring the bath water. "The initial conception of European integration, too", he says, "has become an anachronism".

the concept, he declares, "is, on closer inspection, allied with the idea of war as the ultimate purpose of the state and of politics as the creation, control and command of disciplined troops temporarily employed in

No better definition of the economics of self-sufficiency could be given, whether that autarky expresses itself in agricultural protection, centralized industrial policies, preoccupation with the national origins of

Nevertheless, Professor Johnson still thinks that European economic integration is a useful or potentially useful endeavour, provided that the purposes and the forms are liberal. To this end he thinks Britain-in-Europe should apply its influence.

Politically this means, according to Professor Johnson, rejecting "the twin temptations to indulge, on the one hand, in grandiose rhetoric masking an empty reality of existence and to snatch irresponsibly, on the other, at small selfish advantages inconsistent with the maintenance of orderly conditions in

Peter Jay
Economics Editor

the international economic and security system". Instead, he sees the EEC countries acting as "a community of nation states . . . which can be conceived in a sense as an 'upper house' of Parliament and can speak with the authority of a reasoned consensus of views", which will carry weight because of Europe's historic "seniority" in world affairs.

Economically, Britain's influence would be used against "attempts to construct the new Europe on the basis of a continuation and strengthening of the initial conception", which is now seen to be wrong as well as anachronistic. This means rejecting "political union" and economic integration as a half-way house towards a rejecting

way hostile towards it, rejecting harmonization "of the outward appearances of economic activities" and rejecting "the economic concept of the customs union". The end of the Bretton Woods order and the spread of floating exchange rates have destroyed any vestigial advantage that pooled protection of industries in the European region might ever have conferred. It also means resisting "any

serious European effort to restore an inflexible fixed-exchange rate system . . . (as) a deliberate and perverse choice to recreate all the monetary obstacles to and difficulties with European economic integration that plagued the endeavour from roughly the middle 1960s onward". Britain should further press for "continuing progress towards ever freer world trading

In particular, this would entail opposition to international commodity agreements and other trade-distorting devices which are supposed to help the world's poor and which actually help the governments and the rich in poor countries. Professor Johnson also believes that world free

He may see all of this as a constructive role for Britain in Europe. Many others will see it as the only possible course for economic liberals to recon-

mend. But there surely can be few believers in "Europe" who could regard Professor Johnson's programme as anything but the enthusiasm of their ideal, since the first step towards European "union" is

supposed to be economic integration, a process which can confer identity upon the new embryo state only in-so-far as its emphasizes differentiation between the chosen and the rest. As Sir Frank Lee at the Treasury used to remark

INTERIM STATEMENT

THE THROGMORTON TRUST LIMITED
Interim Revenue Statement

The Board of Directors have pleasure in announcing the unaudited Revenue figures of the Company for the six months ended 31st May 1975.

	Six months to 31.5.75	Six months to 31.5.74	Year ended 30.11.74
	£	£	£
GROSS REVENUE	1,519,535	1,635,231	3,379,776
Less : Administration and Interest	<u>391,649</u>	<u>568,778</u>	<u>1,032,860</u>
	1,127,886	1,066,453	2,346,916
Less : Taxation	<u>396,991</u>	<u>349,730</u>	<u>792,052</u>
	730,895	716,723	1,554,864
Unappropriated revenue b/fwd	<u>790,295</u>	<u>576,127</u>	<u>576,127</u>
	1,521,190	1,292,850	2,130,991
Less : Preference dividend	<u>38,062</u>	<u>36,125</u>	<u>76,125</u>
	1,483,128	1,256,725	2,054,866
AVAILABLE FOR ORDINARY DIVIDEND	£1,483,128	£1,256,725	£2,054,866
EARNINGS PER SHARE	1.86p	1.82p	3.97p
ORDINARY DIVIDENDS			
Interim 5.0% (1974-5.0%)	465,805	465,805	465,805
Final — (1974-9.25%)	—	—	861,739
	£465,805	£465,805	£1,327,544
Unappropriated revenue c/fwd	<u>£1,017,323</u>	<u>£790,295</u>	<u>£727,322</u>
NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE	48.87p	56.59p	35.74p

N.B. 1. The net asset value allows for full conversion of the 8½% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock and values prior charges at middle market price.
2. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 25 it was resolved that an interim dividend of 5.0% (1974-5.0%) be paid on 8th August 1975 in respect of the year to 30th November 1975, to shareholders on the register as at 18th July 1975.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

PROPERTY HOLDING & INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

Issue of
£2,400,000 9 per cent
Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1990/95
at par

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above Stock to the Official List. Particulars of the Stock are available in the statistical services of Exel Statistical Services Limited and Moodie Services Limited and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 17th July, 1975, from:

KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED,
34 Lime Street, London, EC3M 7LX
and from

ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN,
City Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1JA.



HEWDEN-STUART PLANT LIMITED

Profits: 1973—£1,201,690
1974—£2,255,329
1975—£2,632,102

"Most sections are fully employed—in normal circumstances this position would give us grounds for anticipating another excellent year."

Paramount need is for the Government to tackle the inflationary problems—measures necessary may appear to damage industry... the cure while painful could be of lesser duration than the problems."

For the full text write to HEW at 135 Buchanan Street, Glasgow—or telephone: 041/2217331.

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter
on all the subjects that matter.



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

BHS sales surge by one third while Debenhams streamlines

By Andrew Wilson

Considerable optimism flavoured Sir Mark Turner's statement as chairman to British Home Stores shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting. Sales growth since the end of March has continued the buoyant trend of last year when turnover grew by 33.7 per cent, but this was just as well remembering the impact of inflation on costs.

After exceeding the company's gross profit reference level by £1.3m last year, considerable progress has been made in bringing margins into balance. But, Sir Mark added, progress would have been greater had not sales in the

first quarter beaten group estimates.

After the meeting, it emerged that so far sales growth is running ahead at something over 35 per cent. Of this, some 15 to 16 per cent can be attributed to price increases, 6 per cent to greater selling area and the rest to volume gains of perhaps 12 or 13 per cent. Customers are tending to trade up in the price ranges, indicating an improving market share against the other high street multiples.

The chairman said he found it disturbing that at a time of economic crisis, consumer spending should be so great. Though it may not be in shareholders' interests, it is

essential this rate of expenditure is reduced in the long term interest of the economy. BHS shares, a weak market of late, recovered 4p to 304p.

This theme is re-echoed by Sir Anthony Burney in his statement with the annual report of Debenhams, the stores group. It saw pre-tax profits fall last year from £10.8m to £5.81m. Sir Anthony points out that the group has entered the year much stronger than before as a result of the measures taken last year to improve trading. As well as reducing staff in the department stores by 30 per cent, greater emphasis is being placed on bulk buying.

Baker Perkins unbowed despite huge US losses

True to its warning of somewhat lower pre-tax profits for the 15 months to March 31 last, Baker Perkins wherein Slater Walker has just over 13.5 per cent of the equity, a source of bid gossip, now reports a fall from £2.8m in the year 1973 to £2.7m in the 15 months.

Before interest, the profits of this maker of machinery for the baking, biscuit, chemical, printing, and packaging industries actually rose.

But interest charges climbed, reflecting high rates and bigger borrowings, and Baker Perkins Inc lost £1.4m. This loss, and

another in a European company meant unrelieved losses, and a high tax charge of £2.4m. So earnings a share, were only 3.5p.

The North American subsidiary now has a new chief executive and 30 per cent fewer workpeople. A Basingstoke factory was also closed recently. Total order books are still good, though better in some divisions than in others. So it is still possible that profits this year may rise a bit. As announced, the dividend is 9.9p a share gross for the 15 months, against 9.3p.

New Singapore rap for Haw Par

Singapore, June 25.—The Singapore stock exchange has again criticised Haw Par Brothers International, alleging wrong information on the distribution of its assets and income in Malaysia and elsewhere.

In a letter to the company the exchange said it regarded information given by the company in reply to earlier queries as "incorrect and irreconcilable with Haw Par's published accounts."

The letter was the latest in a series triggered by Haw Par's proposed deal with Permas Securities.

LOF at peak despite closing fall

There was a fall in second-half pre-tax profits from £3.06m to £4.15m at London & Overseas Freighters, but the group ended the year to March 31 with a record of £9.67m. This excluded a surplus of £150,000 on the sale of a vessel—against £8.19m. The dividend is raised from 4.8p to 5p gross. At half profit, the board warned that the depressed tanker market would affect the second half.

Shipbuilding contributed £3.4m to profits, against £2.32m, although shipowning made only £4.67m, against £5.17m. Investment income and interest brought in £1.4m, against £701,000.

Attributable profits are up from £7.85m to £9.15m, and earnings a share from 25.2p to 29.3p.

Trident recovers

A strong second half rally took Trident Group Printers to

a record pre-tax profit of £775,500 in the year to March 31, £4.15m before it made £757,000.

Price increases had not caught up with higher costs at the half-way stage and profits fell from £376,000 to £327,000. The second half saw a rise from £381,000 to £448,000. The dividend is 4.17p, against 3.71p gross. Turnover reached £7.14m, compared with £6.05m.

Dorman Smith—scrip after record year

Once again the profits of Dorman Smith Holdings, now a "close" company, are a record. They went up from £1.74m to £2.43m before tax in the year to March 31. The board proposes a one-for-five scrip issue plus a dividend of 5.23p net. No comparison is given because of divi-

dend-scrip options to the interim payments.

"adequate" but a £500,000 five-year fixed term loan has been arranged. Overdraft facilities for a further £500,000 remain available.

Land & Gen plan to be opposed

Meetings have been convened for July 17 to vote for the enfranchisement of "A" ordinary shareholders in Land & General Developments on the terms already announced.

Rebel shareholder, Mr Rowland-Jones, said last night that he would advise shareholders to vote against the proposals on the existing terms.

Mr Rowland-Jones, who claims the support of 25 per cent of the "A" shareholders, plans to send out a circular early next week.

Stock markets

Increased buying of gilt-edged

The stock market took comfort yesterday from statements by both the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Government's anti-inflation measures will be brought forward sooner than announced. Gilt-edged stocks, in particular, turned higher on hopes that stern moves to combat inflation will be disclosed shortly. Exhaustion of the "long tap" stock indicated that some £100m-£150m has rushed into the stock alone in anticipation of cuts in public spending. Equities rebounded from the selling of the past few days, but the early gains were cut back in late dealings.

Gilts were extremely active. Switching from "shorts" into "mediums" and "longs" was considerable. "Shorts" seems to be unexcited for the time being as further interest rate reductions are not thought likely, while "longs" have been helped by the prospect of Government measures only shortly to curb inflation and by the developing recession.

The long-dated "tap" stock was exhausted at 3.15 pm. It was then almost a point above closing levels on Tuesday.

Other long-dated stocks tended to be 1 or 1 point higher. Updated stocks were typically 1 point up.

"Shorts", by contrast, were depressed. Most stocks were lower on the day, although losses were restricted to 1/16 or 1 point.

The equity market remained a prey to uncertainties regarding as to the effects on company profits on the expected anti-inflation moves from the Government. Consumer stocks turned higher, as bearishness and some genuine came into the market attracted by the lower levels if the past week.

Industrials were shaken at first by a fresh rights issue—this time from Bowater, who want to raise £22.5m, which finally tops the previous record of £68m in rights issues for any single year. But shares closed with gains which brought a rise of 3.4 to 313.7 in the FT index.

The equity market has so far taken the record weight of rights issues without too much grumbling. But there are signs now that the major investment institutions are beginning to rebel. Yesterday's total of

recorded bargains, at 8,227, indicated that private clients are behind the rally. The pension funds and other major investors are able to bid for stock below market levels.

Shares in Bowater Corporation dipped to 145p on the rights issue news, to rally later to 150p, a net 5p down on the day. Other leading shares closed off the top, as buyers withdrew in late dealings. ICI, 2p up at 265p had touched 265p. Courtaulds, 3p higher at 120p, were firm but Beecham, 2p up at 235p had been as high as 277p.

Dunlop Hedges found buyers at 51p, and other internationalists to move up included Bats (310p), Rank "A" (145p) and EMI (176p). But Reed International wear marked down to 230p in line with the fall in Bowater shares.

The major company reporter was Plessey, but profits were close to market expectations, and the shares ended 1p firmer at 67p. IC AGs jumped by 18p to 163p after further consideration of trading news. Tecalemit, RBE Industries (94p), and Dorman Smith (118p) were others to benefit from trading news.

On the sorely battered store and food share sectors, small recoveries were made as the bearishness came in for stock. Tesco (41p), Cavenham (120p), and J. Lyons "A" (160p) edged forward. But the traditional store leaders remained depressed by fears that the Government's anti-inflation plans will cut into profit margins.

Mark & Spencer (200p) and Boots (216p) gave ground again. Associated Dairies, also regarded as vulnerable on margin grounds, fell back again. Of the major bid situations currently entering the market, shares in N. Greening added 2p to 27p to equal Johnson & Firth Brown, terms. Sealed Motor Holdings, at 44p, responded to higher terms from Adwest Group).

A bullish statement from S African Chamber of M was good for gold shares, though gains were restricted around £1. FS Geduld (23 P Brand, (225) and P S (119) were among those more up. But elsewhere mines, Botswana RST ran profit makers.

Latest dividends

Company (and par value)	Ord Div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Pre-tax
Ashmore Inv (25p) Int	0.33	0.33	19/6	3.25	1.14
Baker Perkins (50p) S Int	1.75	1.66	1/7	3.25	3.16
BPE Ltd (50p) Fin	2.43	2.49	8/8	5.72	5.39
Brit Cotton (25p) Int	Nil	1.85	—	Nil	1.85
Coat Steadiness (10p) Fin	1.41	1.23	26/8	2.11	1.93
Great Nicholson (10p) Int	0.63	0.63	—	3.25	2.97
Dorman Smith (25p) Fin	1.26	1.26	—	4.5	4.5
Griffiths Millers (10p) Int	1.32	0.3	—	5.21	0.93
"LOP" (25p) Int	3.21	3.21	—	3.21	3.21
Mansfield Brews (10p) Fin	2.34	2.41	1/8	3.25	2.97
ME Elect (25p) Int	1.26	1.26	—	3.25	3.25
Plessey (50p) Fin	0.87	1.85	—	3.02	3.68
Sonit (25p) Fin	1.15	1.08	—	1.94	1.78
Trojan Group Ltd (25p) Int	1.25	1.25	8/8	2.96	2.96
Trident Group (10p) Int	1.36	1.36	12/8	2.75	2.53

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. * For months.

The Times Awards for the Best Advertisements of a Company's Results in 1975.

The decision to institute 'The Times Awards' proved fully justified in the event.

In 1974, we received nearly 200 entries and our judges found it a most difficult task to decide on the winners. We look forward to receiving a comparable number of entries during the coming year and only minor category changes for this year's scheme have been made. It has been decided to discontinue the colour category and introduce one for 'Interim Results or Preliminary Figures'.

The 1975 revised categories and conditions of entry are set out below.

The Awards will be made by an independent panel of expert judges.

An advertisement of a company's results whether the Chairman's statement is or is not included in full or in abridged form, should:

- Attract the eye, by reason of its design.
- Be easy to read, by the skilful use of typography.
- Contain such information as prospective investors or professional advisers are likely to require, including details of the business carried on by the company.
- Include such illustrations, graphs, or diagrams as are necessary to supplement (c) above.
- Leave the reader with the impression that the company concerned would be a good one to do business with, or work for, or in which to invest.

The panel will judge the entries in terms of these criteria.

Note: In the case of the category 'Interim Results or Preliminary Figures' only criteria (a) to (d) will apply.

The Awards.

As in 1974, the Awards themselves will comprise:

a) The Grand Prix, to be held for one year, awarded to the entrant whose advertisement, in the opinion of the judges, is the best submitted, irrespective of category. The Grand Prix consists of a silver trophy, specially designed for The Times by Gordon Hodgson.

b) Prizes for category winners. The first prize in each category will be a working replica of The Times clock in silver. The second and third prizes will be silver medallions. Awards will be made both to the winning advertiser and his agent.

Conditions of Entry.

All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of The Times Business News during 1975.

The following are the categories in which awards will be made:

- Final Results:
 - Colour or Black and White. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
 - Colour or Black and White. Less than half page, or equivalent.
- Interim Results or Preliminary Figures. Colour or Black and White. (All sizes).

Entries will be accepted throughout the twelve month period January 1–December 31, 1975 and should consist of a mounted art pull plus six unmounted art pulls for the panel of judges.

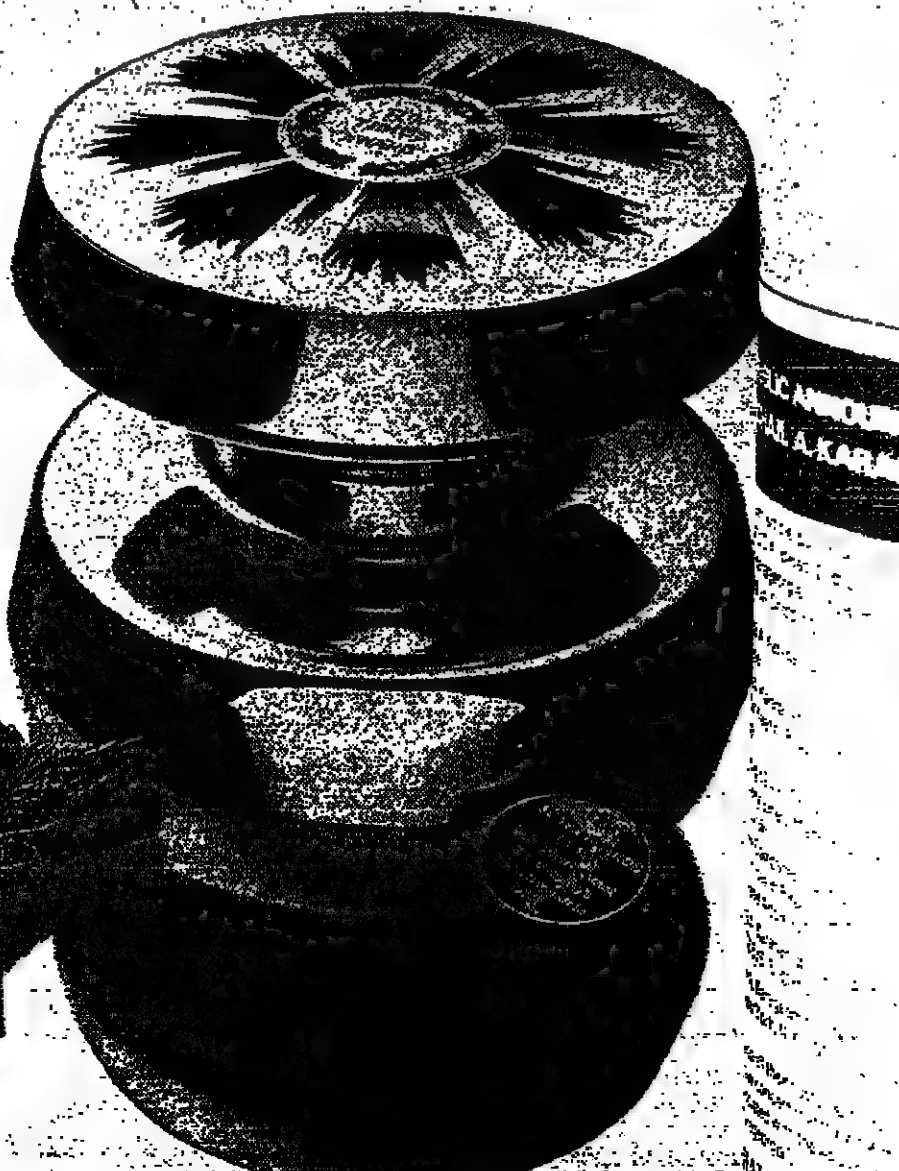
Entries should carry a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged.

They should be sent to: Michael Mander, Advertisement and Marketing Director, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

Presentation of the Awards will be made early in 1976.



W. J. HEAR



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Man's Report

Oxide seeks
injection

Chairman of Chloride Mr. M. Edwards says estimate in plant, equipment buildings was a re-0.5m in 1974-75 and the last to spend a lot this year. Investment in re-0.5m in 1974-75 and the last to spend a lot this year. Investment in re-0.5m in 1974-75 and the last to spend a lot this year.

Business & Loans

Derland joins
water
preference boom

A good response to the new Water offer (applied yesterday) the big firmness of the market suggests that mid and South Shields would have no problems over £3m issue of similar 9 per cent redemption, 1980.

Wall Street

Work, June 25—General optimism regarding the economy for the rest of 1975 helped the stock market recover from a loss of five sessions. At day, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was up by 0.93.

By the Dow Jones Industrial Average gained 4.23 points to 1,000.00, its highest level since 1969. The market was up in early trading, led by a 5-to-1 advantage, called 26,000,000 shares with 20,720,000 on Monday.

rup 145 cents

June 25—The dollar rose to 145 cents against the pound, its highest level since 1969. The market was up in early trading, led by a 5-to-1 advantage, called 26,000,000 shares with 20,720,000 on Monday.

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claims is world leadership in motive power business. The bulk of the rights issue of £7m last November is being used to finance the new motive power battery factory at Over Hulton, near Manchester.

U.S. is bright spot
on Tootal's horizon

"Performance and prospects in the United States are showing signs of recovery," declared Mr. Michael Kirov, the chairman of Tootal, at yesterday's annual meeting.

Although the United Kingdom operations had slipped last year two of the largest areas of investment, North America and Australia, suffered a serious decline.

total applications for the firm nominal of stock on offer amounted to £22.7m. The Sunderland issue is £10 payable on application, next Tuesday with the call for the balance on August 1.

British Steel gets
£6m from Europe

The European Communities Commission has lent the British Steel Corporation a further £6m to help pay North Sea oilfield needs. The loan brings the total of Commission loans to £30.7m, together with the £49.7m advanced by the European Investment Bank.

At the same time, the Commission is allocating grants worth a total of £7.5m for technical steel research, of which £897,000 will go to British research projects.

Richfield to raise
\$200m for Alaska

Atlantic Richfield Company and ARCO Pipe Line, a subsidiary, plan an issue in the United States of \$200m of guaranteed notes in July. The funds will ultimately be used

to pay part of ARCO Pipe Line's share of the newly increased construction costs of the trans-Alaska pipeline system. Profits of the parent for the June quarter will be sharply lower.

Assoc Eng success

The rights issue to raise £7.6m by Associated Engineering was a success. Of the 12,285,848 ordinary 25p shares offered at 43p each 17.16m or 93.85 per cent were taken up and the balance have been sold at over the issue price.

Yoshida Kogyo Placing

Yoshida Kogyo, major Japanese fastener maker, will issue DM20m of bonds in West Germany through private placement early next month. Issue is of five-year bonds with a 7.5 per cent coupon and priced at par.—A.P.J.

Mining

Selection Trust's share price has been notably weak recently against the mining finance house sector—ostensibly due to the postponement of the development of the Agnew nickel project in Western Australia. The other reason has been thoughts of a rights issue, partly to finance the 80m tonne Brouilhan base metal mine in Quebec which has finally been cleared.

Now that the £175m Agnew has been placed on ice, funding pressures have eased.

The James Bay hydro-electric scheme should come on stream in 1979 with large quantities of cheap power. Rather than installing major generating capacity at Detour which lies about 70 miles west of Metagama and 100 miles north of Noranda, it may prove more profitable to wait the extra year. Although open-cut mining could go ahead earlier on a limited scale to generate some cash flow.

The Agnew decision is also a pointer to the short term problems facing Western Mining Corporation, Australia's largest nickel producer. The proposed scheme of arrangement for the merger with Great Boulder Mines will dilute the WMC equity by over 3 per cent.

At present, with the shares around 160p cum premium, WMC is selling at over 30 times historic earnings.

International Nickel, at around £20 yields 3.4 per cent, and sells at only 10 to 12 times prospective earnings.

Andrew Wilson
Mining Correspondent

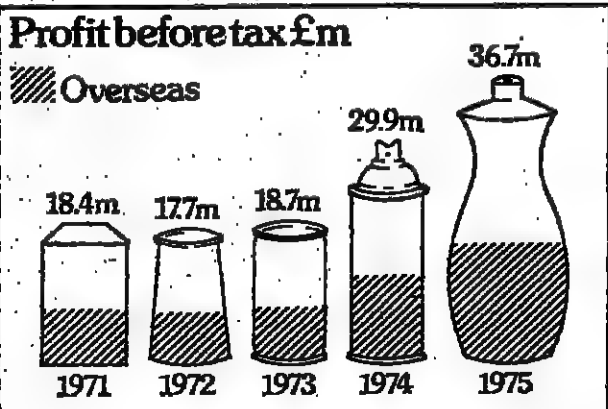
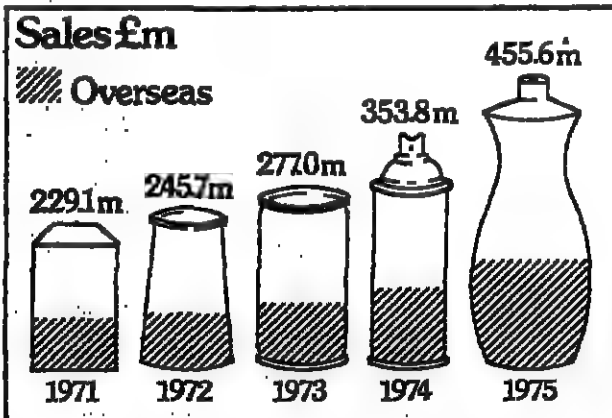
Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Issue	Price	Issue	Price	Issue	Price
100% 1981	100.00	100% 1982	100.00	100% 1983	100.00
100% 1984	100.00	100% 1985	100.00	100% 1986	100.00
100% 1987	100.00	100% 1988	100.00	100% 1989	100.00
100% 1990	100.00	100% 1991	100.00	100% 1992	100.00
100% 1993	100.00	100% 1994	100.00	100% 1995	100.00
100% 1996	100.00	100% 1997	100.00	100% 1998	100.00
100% 1999	100.00	100% 2000	100.00	100% 2001	100.00
100% 2002	100.00	100% 2003	100.00	100% 2004	100.00
100% 2005	100.00	100% 2006	100.00	100% 2007	100.00
100% 2008	100.00	100% 2009	100.00	100% 2010	100.00

METAL BOX
REPORTS

Results for 1974/5

Sales increased by 29% to £455 million; with UK sales increasing by 28% and overseas sales by 30%. Profit after taxation rose by 21% to £19.2 million; pre-tax profits rising by £2.5 million to £20.8 million in the UK, and by £4.3 million to £15.9 million overseas.



The company was able to continue with two major investment projects—a beverage can factory at Westhoughton, and a glass bottle factory in Nigeria. Inevitably, some smaller projects have had to be delayed. Inflation has reached such a peak in this country and in some territories in which we operate overseas, that money no longer fulfils the function of a stable yardstick over time, and therefore substantial retained profits often fall short of the sums required even to replace fixed assets and working capital.

The Industry Bill

In his Statement, the Chairman of Metal Box referred to some of the company's reservations about the Industry Bill as currently drafted.

While the Company fully supports the stated objectives of the Bill of promoting industrial efficiency and safeguarding employment, the Bill provides little limitation on the scope of Government interference in industry, and planning agreements give Government a degree of control which

Dorman Smith
Holdings Ltd

	1975	1974	1968
TURNOVER	£000 10,724	£000 7,247	£000 2,323
EXPORTS	2,951	1,106	256
PRE-TAX PROFIT	2,435	1,747	376
TAXATION	1,282	810	164



Mr. T. G. F. Atherton, Chairman,
Dorman Smith Holdings Ltd.

- Results for the year represent further substantial progress—record turnover for the past six out of seven years—record profits for the ninth consecutive year.
- During the past five years average pay per employee has risen from £1,008 to £2,105.
- Taking account of monthly variations, the Company's share price has little more than kept pace with the increase in average rates of pay per employee.
- Interim dividends totalling 3.95p per share, with Scrip Option, have already been declared—final recommended dividend 1.26p per share with a Scrip bonus of 1 for 5.
- The present level of Government interference remains intolerable. Government interference usually does more harm than good.
- Levels of taxation are ludicrous. There can be no worthwhile future for a country whose largest growth industry is that of politicians (of all parties) spending other people's money.
- Politicians of all parties have in the last five years done more lasting damage to British industry than the whole of the German Air Force in two world wars.
- Providing U.K. and world climates do not deteriorate too seriously, Dorman Smith should make further progress in the year ahead.

Dorman Smith

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. K. F. Blackshaw F.C.A., Dorman Smith Holdings Ltd., Atherton Works, Blackpool Road, Preston PR2 2DG.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT
BY MICHAEL A. KARAGEORGIS S.A.

Following an article published recently in Barron's magazine of U.S.A. dated 2nd June, 1975 concerning G. and J. Karageorgis, apparently based in Phoenix, Arizona, the following is a statement.

The Michael A. Karageorgis Group comprising amongst others:

1. Michael A. Karageorgis S.A., operating the well known "Kara" brand of Foodstuffs, Tankers and Dry Goods.

2. Karageorgis Lines Corporation, operating the luxury "Kara" brand of Foodstuffs, Tankers and Dry Goods.

Both these Companies conducting their business through subsidiaries in Greece, Greece (Karageorgis Building, 1st Floor, 1st Floor, 1st Floor).

3. Michael A. Karageorgis (London) Ltd., 36 King Street, London WC2E 9JH, U.K.

4. Michael A. Karageorgis of N.Y. Inc., 1380 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.

Announce that their customers and business friends and to whoever they may know that they have no connection or share in any way associated with the above firm calling itself G. and J. Karageorgis.

MICHAEL A. KARAGEORGIS S.A.

CNTP expects fresh
profit rise

Country & New Town Properties, the property investment and retail stores group, expects that its international operations will ensure its profits in the current year will show a reasonable improvement. Mr. G. Newton, the chairman, points out that the group, in which British & Commonwealth Shipping has a 29.7 per cent stake, will this year receive some benefit from the relaxation of rent controls, while the retail division—Civil Service Stores in the Strand and Blundells at Luton—are continuing to show an upward trend in trading. A substantial improvement in the group's cash position is revealed in the accounts.

Armstrong takeover

Armstrong Equipment has agreed to acquire Huntfield Engineering, one of the largest makers of exhaust systems in the United Kingdom. For £300,000 in shares, new and £180,000 in cash within six months.

PERMALI
Sales for year to March 31 up 37 per cent to £12m and pre-tax profits up 25 per cent to £537,000. Dividend 1.25p gross (1.09p net).

DOUGLAS
**VIL ENGINEERING &
BUILDING CONTRACTORS**
LIM • CARDIFF • LIVERPOOL • LONDON • STOCKTON • SWANSEA

Stock Exchange Prices

Slightly firmer

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 16. Dealings End, June 27. \$ Camargo Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 8.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

For Really Discerning Drinkers

HIGH & DRY

Really Dry Gin

[illegible]

